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Abel & Podawiltz Company

Outfitters To All Mankind.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

Pupils Must be Examined After Being Absent From School.

All pupils who are absent from school for one day or more, or are absent from school on Friday afternoon, must report to Dr. F. X. Pomalinski, Health Officer and Medical Inspector of schools, to obtain permits stating that they are free from contagious or infectious disease before they will be readmitted to school. This is a necessary precaution against the spread of the disease. Some parents appear to think that the enforcement of this regulation is a hardship imposed upon them by the teachers. A little thought on their part will make it clear that the teachers are not demanding permits to protect themselves against contagious disease, but to carry out a regulation of the Board of Education and the Health Department. Dr. F. X. Pomalinski will be at his home on the West Side to 15 A. M. to accommodate those who on the West Side, and he will be in his office over the First National Bank from 8:30 to 9:00 A. M. to accommodate those who live on the East Side and others who may not have had the opportunity of finding him at his home on the West Side.

Any parent who knows that his child is going to be absent from school the next day for some work, or other duty demanded by the parent, can notify the teacher of his child to that effect previous to such absence, and no permit will be necessary for the readmittance of such child if a proper written excuse by the parent is presented. This notification to the teacher concerning the proposed absence of the child must be presented before the child is actually absent from school or a permit will still be necessary to readmit the child to school.

C. W. Schwede, Superintendent of Schools.

They Cannot Vote.

For the first time in the history of the state it will be unlawful for any man to vote in the coming spring election unless he is a full citizen. This will come as somewhat of a surprise to people who have not kept in touch with changes in the naturalization laws because for the past fifty years and more it has been possible to vote if a man had his first papers.

In the November election of 1912 a man with his first papers could vote, but beginning Dec. 1, 1912, a law went into effect making any man ineligible to vote who is not a full citizen of the country.

The penalty for illegal voting is quite severe and all foreign born people, now living in this state, who have not taken out their final citizenship papers, should make a note of the above change in the law.

Exchange.

—If you want your shoes repaired by a first class workman, take them to G. Broderick on the east side.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Johnson & Hill Company Elect Officers and Transact Other Important Business.

Stockholders of the Johnson & Hill Company had their annual meeting February 14, 1913, and elected the following directors: Mrs. Nels Johnson, Geo. W. Mead, G. M. Hill, E. F. Johnson, E. P. Witter, and C. F. Kruger.

The following officers were elected by the board of directors:

G. M. Hill, President and General Manager.
G. W. Mead, Vice President.
E. F. Johnson, Treasurer.
C. F. Kruger, Secretary and Assistant General Manager.

The People's Store.

We have in our city one of the largest and best stock merchandise establishments in the state. Here it stands, a monument to an ideal, an ideal that made its aisles grow from a few feet to thoroughfares of almost the importance as the streets themselves, an ideal that extended its buying ramifications from occasional Milwaukee and Chicago visits to the larger producing and manufacturing sections of this United States. An ideal that increased a working of half a dozen clerks to an army upwards of 100. The reason for this company was organized are behind us. We are serving in the present and planning for the future.

What progress this future will evolve no one can fully predict. But we shall hold rigidly to our ideal, never wavering except for strength, never forgetting that "reliability, courtesy, frankness, honesty and sincerity" are the foundations upon which we can and will make history. We extend to each and every one a hearty welcome to visit this, your store, and we shall endeavor to serve you to your entire satisfaction. JOHNSON & HILL CO., C. F. Kruger, Secy. and Manager

Chas. Shearer has purchased a Ford Touring car of Huntington & Lessor.

The theatre players will be at Daly's theatre Thursday, Friday and Saturday in first class vaudeville. The usual prices, any seat in the house, 10c children 5c.

FOR SALE—Three horses, one young team weighing thirty hundred, Frank Cronk, Grand Rapids, R. I. 4, Wis.—10 pd Advertisement.

9-Cent Sale-9

The Season's Event at the
FAIR STORE

In order to give our customers the best there is to be had at the cheapest price ever heard of, we have inaugurated a 9c sale which

Begins Friday, February 21, and Ends Saturday, March 1.

During these days we will give some exceptional bargains, in all lines, as can be seen by looking over the following list:

Linen Toweling	9c
per yard	
Barber Towels	9c
per pair	
Pillow Covers	9c
each	
Stamped Pillow Tops with back	9c
each	
Large Turkish Washcloths	9c
two for	
Laundry Bags, each	9c
only	
Doilies, each	9c
only	
Men's wool Half hose, medium weight, every pair	9c
feet, per pair	
Misses' cotton Hose	9c
per pair	
Windsor Ties	9c
each	
Pearl Cuff Links	9c
per pair	
Ladies' black elastic Belts	9c
each	
Ladies' leather Belts	9c
each	
Sewing Aprons	9c
each	
Lace Beading, 3 yard	9c
for	
Lace Edges, 3 yard	9c
for	
Boys' Caps	9c
each	
Read Neckties	9c
each	
Paper covered Novels by Clay, Dumas, Southworth and other noted authors each	9c
Pictures, each	9c
only	
Tea Tiles, each	9c
only	
China Creamers	9c
each	
Baking Pans, 10x15	9c
each	
Granite Pie Plates	9c
each	
10 qt. Dairy Pails, guaranteed not to leak, each	9c
Flour Sifters	9c
each	
Handi-quick Potato Bakers	9c
each	
Shaving Brushes	9c
each	
Kitchen Mirrors	9c
White Metal Teaspoons	9c
per set of six	
Aluminum Salts and Peppers	9c
per pair	

COMMITTEE MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT

BIG CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Letter From Railway Rate Commission Seems to Throw Very Little Light on Problems that are Confronting Electric Light Company.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Electric Company was held at the city hall on Monday evening, a large crowd being present, and the committee consisting of Geo. L. Williams, Geo. W. Mead and Geo. P. Hambrecht, which was appointed at the former meeting of the stockholders, made their report. It will be seen by their report that the committee is in favor of continuing the company as a co-operative concern, but they do not recommend any method of doing so, although one of them stated that several plans had been suggested and that it might be possible to work the matter out later on. Following is the report: To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids Electric Company.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned committee, appointed by President E. P. Arpin pursuant to your resolution of January 20th, to consider the matter of amendments to the articles of incorporation and the continuance of the co-operative features of the company as heretofore carried on, respectfully submit the following report: After carefully considering these matters at a meeting of the committee we reached the conclusion that it would be well to secure the opinion of the railroad rate commission upon various matters connected with the organization of the company and its methods of serving the public in the past. Messrs. Williams and Hambrecht were requested to prepare a statement and submit the same with such questions as they deemed pertinent to the railroad commission.

Such a statement was prepared and forwarded to the commission on January 25th, a copy of the same in full is herewith annexed and forms a part of this report. Not hearing from the commission Mr. Williams again wrote, asking for answers to the questions propounded, on February 10th. A reply was received from the railroad commission on the morning of February 15th. The late receipt of this communication, of course, has given us but very little time to consider the view taken of the matter by the commission. A copy of the commission's reply is herewith annexed and made a part of this report.

You will observe on carefully reading the questions submitted and the reply therein that many of the questions have not been answered or touched upon. You will also observe that the commission states that it is not within its power "to determine the legal matters involved in the controversy," and hence we are nearly as much at sea after receiving this answer as before. We feel, however, under the circumstances that we should make some recommendation at the present time for your consideration. We therefore recommend:

1. That the proposed amendment to the articles of incorporation of this company heretofore submitted be not adopted.

2. That the company continue as a co-operative company as fully as it is possible to do so under the present law. In connection with our second recommendation we desire to say that in view of certain provisions contained in the public utility law of this state, we cannot recommend that the officers continue freely to issue stock on demand without submitting the same to the railroad rate commission. Section 1732-17 of the statutes of this state provides that "Any public service corporation as herein defined, or any agent, director or officer thereof who shall, directly or indirectly, issue or cause to be issued any stocks, certificates of stock, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay into the state treasury not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense."

We think it will be possible to devise some way by which stock can be sold to users in this city who may desire the same on demand, but it will require some time to work out a scheme for doing this.

We would, therefore, further recommend that when this meeting adjourns to adjourn to some fixed date in April, and that either the present committee be authorized to make further investigation of these matters and report, or that a new committee be appointed to act. Dated February 17, 1913. Respectfully submitted,

Geo. L. Williams,

Geo. W. Mead,

J. M. Nash,

Geo. P. Hambrecht.

It might be stated here that the committee above named submitted to the railroad rate commission a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Grand Rapids Electric Company, also giving them a history of the company from the time of its organization up to date. Also submitted copy of all ordinances that had been passed by the city so as to show the relations existing between the company and the city at the present time. After these matters were laid before the commission a number of questions were propounded, which had been answered in full by the commission, would have given the people some idea of where the company now stands as a co-operative concern. However, the commission failed to touch on most of the matters that are really of interest to the community, as may be seen by the following reply from the commission:

Continued on Page 5.

Company Pleads Guilty.

At Stevens Point recently before Judge Park the Roddis Veneer Company pleaded guilty to 25 charges against them for employing child labor contrary to the state law, and was fined \$25 in each case, which with the costs amounted to over \$500. Attorney Charles E. Briere of this city represented the state in the case.

Mrs. J. J. Patrick of Sparta is visiting friends in the city for a few days. Mr. Patrick is operating a moving picture house in Sparta and Mrs. Patrick reports that they are getting along nicely and like their new home very much.

Willis Snyder, employed at the Consolidated plant, was hurt on Monday morning by falling from a pile of pulp. He was taken to Riverview hospital where it was found that he had sustained a partial dislocation of the spine, producing paralysis of the lower limbs. Reports from him this morning are to the effect that he is gradually improving and the indications are that he will entirely recover in time.

Roy Getts submitted to a surgical operation at the Riverview hospital on Sunday.

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Children's Coats At \$1.98 and \$3.75

This week we are offering for sale our best Children's Coats at a big sacrifice in price. We still have a very good assortment of colors and sizes, and will not carry these garments over to another season, as we must have the room for the new Spring and Summer Garments that will arrive very soon. This is an opportunity to secure a garment for next year at less than one-half price.

Your choice of about thirty Child's Coats from 6 to 14 year sizes, mostly navy blues and grays, some red and black coats in the lot. Coats that sold formerly for \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

This week \$1.98.

See front window display of same.

Children's high grade all wool Coats, of our very best coats which are worth \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10, your choice this week for only \$3.75

See window display of these garments.

Dress Skirts at \$3.75

Women's and Misses' Dress Skirts, made of all wool materials in black, navy blue, brown and gray. Skirts that sold formerly at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50, your choice, of about fifty skirts in ready to wear department, second floor.

This week only \$3.75

Johnson & Hill Company

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Dr. F. X. Pomalville will be at his home on the West Side to 3:15 A. M. to accommodate those who on the West Side, and he will be in his office over the First National Bank from 8:30 to 9:00 A. M. to accommodate those who live on the East Side and others who may not have had the opportunity of finding him at his home on the West Side.

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C. W. Schwede, Superintendent of Schools.

They Cannot Vote.

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What progress this future will evolve no one can fully predict. But we shall hold rigidly to our ideal, never wavering except for betterment, never pausing except for strength, never forgetting that "reliability, courtesy, frankness, honesty and sincerity" are the foundations upon which we can and will make history. We extend to each and every one a hearty welcome to visit this, your store, and we shall endeavor to serve you to your entire satisfaction. JOHNSON & HILL CO., C. F. Kruger, Secy. and Manager.

Chas. Shearier has purchased a Ford Touring car of Huntington & Lewis.

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Men's wool Half hose, mod-	9c
ern, each	
weight, every pair per-	
fect, per pair	9c
Misses' cotton Hose	9c
per pair	
Windsor Ties	9c
each	
Pearl Cuff Links	9c
per pair	
Ladies' black elastic Belts	9c
each	
Ladies' leather Belts	9c
each	
Sewing Aprons	9c
each	
Lace Boading, 3 yards	9c
for	
Lace Edges, 3 yards	9c
for	
Boys' Caps	9c
each	
Bead Necklaces	9c
each	
Paper covered Novels by Clay,	9c
Dumas, Southworth and	
other noted authors each	9c
Pictures, each	9c
only	
Tea Tiles, each	9c
only	
China Creamers	9c
each	
Baking Pans, 10x15,	9c
each	
Granite Pie Plates	9c
each	
10 qt. Dairy Pails, guaranteed	9c
not to leak, each	
Flour Sifters	9c
each	
Handi-quick Potato Bakers	9c
each	
Shaving Brushes	9c
each	
Kitchen Mirrors	9c
each	
White Metal Teaspoons	9c
per set of six	
Aluminum Salts and Peppers	9c
per pair	

The Fair Store

West End of Bridge

COMMITTEE MAKES

FAVORABLE REPORT

Letter From Railway Rate Commission Seems to Throw Very Little Light on Problems that are Confronting Electric Light Company.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Grand Rapids Electric Company was held at the city hall, on Monday evening, a large crowd being present, and the committee consisting of Geo. L. Williams, Geo. W. Paulus, L. M. Nash, Geo. W. Mead and Geo. P. Hambrecht, which was appointed at the former meeting of the stockholders, made their report. It will be seen by their report that the committee is in favor of continuing the company as a co-operative concern, but they do not recommend any method of doing so, although one of them stated that several plans had been suggested and that it might be possible to work the matter out later on. Following is the report: To the Stockholders of the Grand Rapids Electric Company:

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We would, therefore, further recommend that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to some fixed date in April, and that either the present committee be authorized to make the investigation in these matters and report or that a new committee be appointed to do so. Dated February 17, 1913. Respectfully submitted,

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OUR WATER SUPPLY.

There is no question but what something should be done during the coming summer to increase our water supply very materially if the present method of wastefulness is going to be continued in the future as it has been in the past. As we are now situated we have plenty of water when there is a normal rainfall, but just as soon as the dry season comes on, the time when the people want to use a lot of water for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens and kindred things, there is no water to be had, and even with everybody notified to husband the supply, it is necessary to pump river water into the mains.

Several tests have been made on the hill by sinking points and pumping out the water, and the verdict of those who had the matter in charge was that there was an abundance of water there if a system were properly installed, and engines placed there for the purpose of pumping the water from the soil. However, nothing was done toward putting in the necessary apparatus, notwithstanding the fact that knowledge of the conditions has existed for a number of years.

There are many towns that would give a good deal for the same chance that we have here of obtaining pure, spring water for drinking purposes, and it would seem as if our city fathers should have gumption enough to take advantage of the natural advantages with which this section is blessed.

While the supply of spring water may not be inexhaustible, still all the experts who have looked into the matter say that there is an abundance for our needs for a good many years to come, and there is no reason why we should not make the best of our opportunities.

Death of Catherine Cochran.

Miss Catherine Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cochran, died at Chippewa Falls on Saturday after a short illness from pneumonia. She was sick but a short time, her parents here receiving word of her death only a little while after being notified of her sickness.

Undertaker Geo. W. Baker went to Chippewa Falls and brought the remains to this city, arriving here on Sunday evening.

Deceneed was born in this city on the 6th of June, 1884, and was therefore 27 years old at the time of her death. The funeral was held on Monday from the family home on the west side on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Fred Staff of the Congregational church conducting the services. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

Hurt by a Fall.

Willis Snyder, employed at the Consolidated plant, was hurt on Monday morning by falling from a pile of pulp. He was taken to Riverview hospital where it was found that he had sustained a partial dislocation of the spine, producing paralysis of the lower limbs. Reports from him this morning are to the effect that he is gradually improving and the indications are that he will entirely recover in time.

Roy Getts submitted to a surgical operation at the Riverview hospital on Sunday.

LOCAL ELKS LODGE

DECIDE TO BUILD

A HOME ON THE RIVER BANK.

When they get into their new quarters they will be picked out in better shape than any Elks Lodge in this section of the State.

At the meeting of the Elks, last evening the matter of building a club house was settled and the site was selected for the building. It was decided to purchase the property belonging to P. J. Wood lying on the river bank just south of the Wood block, where the Elks are now located. The property consists of 40 foot frontage on Second Street, running to the river, a distance of 105 feet, which will give them plenty of room for a first class building for the purpose intended.

It is proposed to erect a building two stories high, with a basement underneath, the upper story to be used as a lodge room and dance hall, while the first floor will have club rooms, etc., where the members can find amusement and relaxation.

WAUSAU WINS THE GAME.

Visitors From Up the Line Prove Too Strong For Locals.

The Wausau basketball team came here on Friday and cleaned up our boys that evening to the tune of 22 to 17. It looked like a clinch at the end of the first half, at which time the score was 13 to 10 in favor of Grand Rapids, but two of our regular players were compelled to retire from the game on account of sickness, and this, coupled with the fact that Wausau made two wonderful baskets in the second half, threw the balance in favor of the visitors, and they won out.

Those who saw it state that it was a good clean, fast game and that it was decided on its merits all the way thru. This is the first game that the boys have lost so far this season, and if luck had been with them instead of the other side they might have come out ahead in this one.

Death of John Gruthier.

John Gruthier, who was taken to Rochester, Minn., was operated upon for appendicitis, but was unable to withstand the shock and died on Saturday morning. Mr. Gruthier had been in poor health for some time past and was considerably weakened, so that he was in poor condition to withstand a serious operation, although this was probably the only chance that there was of saving his life.

Mr. Gruthier was 62 years of age and was a native of Germany, although he came to this country when comparatively young. He was a cooper by trade and worked at Elm, New York, when a young man, and afterward in Chicago, coming to this city about thirty years ago, and has conducted a cooper shop on the west side in this city for many years past. He was unmarried and has no relatives here, although it is understood that he has a cousin living in the old country.

The funeral was held this morning from the home on the west side, Rev. H. B. Johnson of the Scandinavian Moravian church conducting the services.

Viles Suit for \$5,000 Damages.

W. B. Wheeler of Grand Rapids, attorney for Wilber J. Bell of Tomahawk, has filed notice of suit in circuit court for \$5,000 damages against Geo. Baker of Tomahawk on the charge of malpractice. The complaint states that the defendant, who was in charge of Mrs. Bell during confinement, failed to properly wash the eyes of her infant daughter, born Aug. 6, 1911, and that he failed to report the condition of the child's eyes to the board of health at Tomahawk as required by the law. The complaint states that the oversight of the child was seriously impaired as the result of the alleged neglect.—Merrill Herald.

To the Electors of Wood County, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—After due consideration I have decided to be a candidate for the office of County Judge of Wood County, Wisconsin, at the coming spring election, in respect to the will of the people. I believe I have the necessary qualifications for said office, and if elected will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully yours,
Frank W. Calkins,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Assessor of Incomes Coming.

Andrew J. Ben, assessor of incomes, will be at the court house in this city on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday of next week, February 25 and 26, and while here, he will be glad to assist any who may desire help in making out their income tax reports. People who have any doubt in their minds concerning this matter should consult Mr. Ben on the subject.

Meehan Monument Largest.

The largest monument ever erected in Milwaukee has been placed in Calvary cemetery as a memorial to Patrick Meehan. The monument is of Vermont granite, surmounted by a Celtic cross. It is the largest piece of granite ever shipped to that city. Mr. Meehan was a wealthy lumberman in the piney days.

Received Their Charter.

The incorporators of the New Citizens National Bank received their charter last week. Work has been progressing on the interior of the bank and it is hoped to have the institution in operation about the 15th of March.

Water Users Take Notice.

Until further notice BOIL ALL WATER for drinking use purposes as river water is being pumped from time to time and is contaminated.

Frank Pomalville,
Health Officer.

Meeting at the Irving School.

There will be a parents meeting at the Irving school on Friday afternoon, February 21, to which the parents of the children are cordially invited. Exercises will commence at 1:30.

Banks Closed Saturday.

Saturday being Washington day the banks of this city are closed on that day. The different insurance companies should govern.

Suits to Order \$14.95

Beginning Friday, February 21st, we will have suits made to your individual measure for \$14.95. We guarantee every one of these suits to be made to fit you. You come in and we will take your measure and make these suits any way you want them made.

All the latest styles and patterns will be shown, and if the suit is not satisfactory you will not have to take it.

A Large Assortment to select from

Come in and we will be pleased to show you the line. The goods will speak for themselves. You will not be urged to buy.

Abel & Podawiltz Company

Outfitters To All Mankind.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Children's Coats At \$1.98 and \$3.75

This week we are offering for sale our best Children's Coats at a big sacrifice in price. We still have a very good assortment of colors and sizes, and will not carry these garments over to another season, as we must have the room for the new Spring and Summer Garments that will arrive very soon. This is an opportunity to secure a garment for next year at less than one-half price.

Your choice of about thirty Child's Coats from 6 to 14 year sizes, mostly navy blues and grays, some red and black coats in the lot. Coats that sold formerly for \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00,

This week \$1.98.

See front window display of same.

Children's high grade all wool Coats, of our very best coats which are worth \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10, your choice this week for only **\$3.75**
See window display of these garments.

Dress Skirts at \$3.75

Women's and Misses' Dress Skirts, made of all wool materials in black, navy blue, brown and gray. Skirts that sold formerly at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50, your choice, of about fifty skirts in ready to wear department, second floor,

This week only \$3.75

Johnson & Hill Company

NOTICE TO PARENTS

Pupils Must be Examined After Being Absent From School.

All pupils who are absent from school for one day or more, or are absent from school on Friday afternoon, must report to Dr. F. X. Pomainville, Health Officer and Medical Inspector of schools, to obtain permits, stating that they are free from contagious or infectious disease before they will be readmitted to school. This is a necessary precaution enforced to protect your children against getting a contagious or infectious disease because of the laxity or carelessness of those who may be in a position to spread such a disease. Some parents appear to think that the enforcement of this regulation is a hardship imposed upon them by the teachers. A little thought on their part will make it clear that the teachers are not demanding permits to protect themselves against contagious disease, but to carry out a regulation of the Board of Education and the Health Department of the city.

Dr. F. X. Pomainville will be at his home on the West Side to 8:15 A. M. to accommodate those who on the West Side, and he will be in his office over the First National Bank from 8:30 to 9:00 A. M. to accommodate those who live on the East Side and others who may not have had the opportunity of finding him at his home on the West Side.

Any parent who knows that his child is going to be absent from school the next day for some work, or other duty demanded by the parent, can notify the teacher of his child to that effect previous to such absence, and no permit will be necessary for the readmission of such child if a proper written excuse by the parent is presented. This notification to the teacher concerning the proposed absence of the child must be presented before the child is actually absent from school or a permit will still be necessary to readmit the child to school.

C. W. Schwede, Superintendent of Schools.

They Cannot Vote.

For the first time in the history of the state it will be unlawful for any man to vote in the coming spring election unless he is a full citizen. This will come as somewhat of a surprise to people who have not kept in touch with changes in the naturalization laws because for the past fifty years and more it has been possible to vote if a man had his first papers.

In the November election of 1912 a man with his first papers could vote, but beginning Dec. 1, 1912, a law went into effect making any man ineligible to vote who is not a full citizen of the country.

The penalty for illegal voting is quite severe and all foreign born people, now living in this state, who have not taken out their final citizenship papers, should make a note of the above change in the law.

Exchange.

If you want your shoes repaired by a first class workman, take them to G. Bruderi on the East side.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Johnson & Hill Company Elect Officers and Transact Other Important Business.

Stockholders of the Johnson & Hill Company had their annual meeting February 14, 1913, and elected the following directors:

Mrs. Nels Johnson, Geo. W. Mead, G. M. Hill, R. F. Johnson, T. P. Witter, and C. F. Kruger.

The following officers were elected by the board of directors:

G. M. Hill, President and General Manager; G. W. Mead, Vice President; R. F. Johnson, Treasurer; C. F. Kruger, Secretary and Assistant General Manager.

The People's Store.

We have in our city, one of the largest and best stock merchandise establishments in the state. Here it stands, a monument to an ideal, an ideal that made its aisles great, a few feet of thoroughfares of almost the importance as the streets themselves, an ideal that extended its buying ramifications from occasional Milwaukee and Chicago visits to the larger producing and manufacturing sections of the United States. An ideal that increased a working of half a dozen clerks to an army upwards of 100. The years since this company was organized are behind us. We are serving in the present and planning for the future.

What progress this future will evolve no one can fully predict. But we shall hold right to our ideal, never wavering except for betterment, never forgetting that "reliability, courtesy, frankness, honesty and sincerity" are the foundations upon which we can and will make history. We extend to each and every one a hearty welcome to visit your stores, and we shall endeavor to serve you to your entire satisfaction. JOHNSON & HILL CO., C. F. Kruger, Secy. and Manager

Chas. Shearier has purchased a Ford Touring car of Hamilton & Lessig.

The People's Store will be at Daly's theatre Thursday, Friday and Saturday in first class vaudeville. The usual picture prices, any seat in the house, 10c children 5c.

FOR SALE—Three horses, one young team weighing thirty hundred, black Chucks, Grand Rapids, R. R. J. Wis. 11 p. d. Advertisement.

9-Cent Sale-9

The Season's Event at the FAIR STORE

In order to give our customers the best there is to be had at the cheapest price ever heard of, we have inaugurated a 9c sale which

Begins Friday, February 21, and Ends Saturday, March 1.

During these days we will give some exceptional bargains, in all lines, as can be seen by looking over the following list:

Linen Toweling per yard	9c
Barber Towels per pair	9c
Pillow Covers each	9c
Stamped Pillow Tops with back, each	9c
Large Turkish Washcloths two for	9c
Laundry Bags, each only	9c
Doilies, each only	9c
Men's wool Half hose, medium weight, every pair	9c
Misses' cotton Hose per pair	9c
Windsor Ties each	9c
Pearl Cuff Links per pair	9c
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Boys' Caps each	9c
Bead Necklaces each	9c
Paper covered Novels by Clay Dumas, Southworth and other noted authors each	9c
Pictures, each only	9c
Ten Tiles, each only	9c
China Creamers each	9c
Baking Pans, 10x15, each	9c
Granite Pie Plates each	9c
10 qt. Dairy Pails, guaranteed not to leak, each	9c
Flour Sifters each	9c
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There will be some discussions at the meeting that will be of interest to all and everybody who can should make it a point to be present. It is expected that there will also be a stereopticon lecture connected with the entertainment.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

There is no question but what something should be done during the coming summer to increase our water supply very materially if the present method of wastefulness is going to be continued in the future as it has been in the past. As we are now situated we have plenty of water when there is a normal rainfall, but just as soon as the dry season comes on, the time when the people want to use a lot of water for sprinkling lawns, watering gardens and kindred things, there is no water to be had, and even with everybody notified to husband the supply, it is necessary to pump river water into the mains.

Several tests have been made on the hill by static points and pumping out the water, and the verdict of those who had the matter in charge was that there was an abundance of water there if a system were properly installed, and engines placed there for the purpose of pumping the water from the soil. However, nothing was done toward putting in the necessary apparatus notwithstanding the fact that knowledge of the conditions has existed for a number of years.

There are many towns that would give a good deal for the same chance that we have here of obtaining pure spring water for drinking purposes, and it would seem as if our city fathers should have a little more thought to the advantage of the city in this connection.

While the supply of spring water may not be inexhaustible, still all the experts who have looked into the matter say that there is an abundance for our needs for a good many years to come, and there is no reason why we should not make the best of our opportunities.

Death of Catherine Cochran.

Miss Catherine Cochran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cochran, died at Chippewa Falls on Saturday after a short illness from pneumonia. She was sick but a short time. Her parents here received word of her death only a little while after being notified of her sickness.

Undertaker Geo. W. Baker went to Chippewa Falls and brought the remains to this city, arriving here on Sunday evening.

Deceased was born in this city on the 6th of June 1885, and was therefore 27 years old at the time of her death. The funeral was held on Monday from the family home on the west side on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Fred Staff of the Congregational church conducting the services. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

Hurt by a Fall.

Willis Snyder, employed at the Consolidated plant, was hurt on Monday morning by falling from a pile of pulp. He was taken to Riverview hospital where it was found that he had sustained a partial dislocation of the spine, producing paralysis of the lower limbs. Reports from him this morning are to the effect that he is gradually improving and the indications are that he will entirely recover in time.

Roy Getts submitted to a surgical operation at the Riverview hospital on Sunday.

LOCAL ELKS LODGE

DECIDE TO BUILD

A HOME ON THE RIVER BANK.

When they get into their New Quarters They will be Pleased Out in Better Shape than any Elks Lodge in this Section of the State.

At the meeting of the Elks last evening the matter of building a club house was settled and the site was selected for the building. It was decided to purchase the property belonging to E. T. Wood lying on the river bank just south of the Wood block, where the Elks are now located. The property consists of 40 foot frontage on Second Street, running to the river, a distance of 125 feet, which will give them plenty of room for a first class building for the purpose intended. The house is proposed to erect a building two stories high, with a basement underneath, the upper story to be used as a lodge room and dance hall, while the first floor will have club rooms, etc., where the members can find amusement and relaxation.

WAUSAU WINS THE GAME.

Visitors From Up the Line Prove Too Strong For Locals.

The Wausau basketball team came here on Friday and cleaned up our boys that evening to the tune of 22 to 17. It looked like a clinch at the end of the first half, at which time the score was 13 to 10 in favor of Grand Rapids, but two of our regular players were compelled to retire from the game on account of sickness, and this, coupled with the fact that Wausau made two wonderful baskets in the second half, threw the balance in favor of the visitors, and they won out.

Those who saw it state that it was a good clean, fast game and that it was decided on its merits all the way thru. This is the first game that has been lost so far this season, and if luck had been with them instead of the other side they might have come out ahead in this one.

Death of John Grathier.

John Grathier, who was taken to Rochester, Minn., was operated upon for appendicitis, but was unable to withstand the shock and died on Saturday morning. Mr. Grathier had been in poor health for some time past and was considerably weakened, so that he was in poor condition to withstand a serious operation, although this was probably the only chance that there was of saving his life.

Mr. Grathier was 52 years of age and was a native of Germany, although he came to this country when comparatively young. He was a cooper by trade and worked at Utica, New York, when a young man, and afterward in Chicago, coming to this city about thirty years ago, and has conducted a cooper shop on the west side in this city for many years past. He was unmarried and has no relatives here, although it is understood that he has a cousin living in the old country.

The funeral was held this morning from the home on the west side, Rev. H. R. Johnson of the Scandinavian Moravian church conducting the services.

Miles Sued for \$5,000 Damages.

W. E. Whelan of Grand Rapids, attorney for Wilbur J. Bell of Tomahawk, has filed notice of suit in circuit court for \$5,000 damages against Geo. Baker of Tomahawk on the charge of negligence. The complaint states that defendant, who was in charge of Mrs. Bell during confinement, failed to properly wash the eyes of her infant daughter, born Aug. 5, 1911, and that he failed to report the condition of the child's eyes to the board of health at Tomahawk as required by the law. The complaint states that the condition of the child was seriously impaired as the result of the alleged neglect.—Merill/Herald.

To the Electors of Wood County, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—After the consideration I have devoted to be a candidate for the office of County Judge of Wood County, Wisconsin, at the coming spring election, I submit to the will of the people. I believe I have the necessary qualifications for said office, and if elected I will discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully yours,

Frank W. Calkins,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Assessor of Incomes Coming.

Andrew J. Ken, assessor of incomes, will be at the court house in this city on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday of next week, February 25 and 26, and while here, he will be glad to assist any who may desire help in making out their income tax reports. People who have any doubt in their minds concerning this matter should consult Mr. Ken on the subject.

Median Monument Largest.

The largest monument ever erected in Milwaukee has been placed in Patrick M. Chan. The monument is of Vermont granite, surmounted by a Celtic cross. It is the largest piece of granite ever shipped to that city. Mr. Median was a wealthy lumberman in the piney days.

Received Their Charter.

The incorporators of the New Citizens National Bank received their charter last week. Work has been progressing on the interior of the bank and it is hoped to have the institution in operation about the 15th of March.

Water Users Take Notice.

—Until further notice BOIL ALL WATER for drinking use purposes as river water is being pumped from time to time and is contaminated.

Frank Pomainville,
Health Officer.

Meeting at the Irving School.

There will be a parents meeting at the Irving school on Friday afternoon, February 21, to which the parents of the children are cordially invited. Exercises will commence at 1:30.

Banks Closed Saturday.

Saturday being Washington's birthday the banks of this city will be closed on that day. The different banks should govern.

SENATE INDORSES DAVIES FOR POST

REPUBLICANS VOTE UNANIMOUSLY TO URGES APPOINTMENT FOR WILSON'S CABINET.

MOVE SETS PRECEDENT

Wilson Holds Cabinet Names Until in Office. No Announcement of Choice for Portfolios Until He Sends Nominations to Senate.

Madison.—A splendid tribute to Joseph E. Davies, of Madison, and an endorsement of him for a place in the cabinet of President-elect Wilson resulted in the senate, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Snover and advocated by Mr. Bosshard, received a unanimous vote. The resolution was that the senate, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Snover and advocated by Mr. Bosshard, received a unanimous vote. The resolution was that the senate, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Snover and advocated by Mr. Bosshard, received a unanimous vote.

"It may appear unusual," said the senator from La Crosse, "for this body of Republican senators to pay tribute to a member of the other party. I feel, however, that we honor ourselves and our commonwealth when we honor the high quality, ability and honorable standing of Mr. Davies."

Mr. Bosshard said he had a personal interest in the resolution as he and Mr. Davies were classmates in the university and close friends from that time. In 1899 they both were members of the university literary society that met in Minnesota in joint debate, and were victorious. Following their graduation, he said, each was elected district attorney in his county, and each has held the other in high esteem ever since.

PROBE CLARK'S ELECTION

Woman Takes Stand Before Investigating Committee to Tell of Finding Ballots.

Madison.—Eight ballots found after the election in Tomahawk may decide the contest brought by Ralph O'Day's seat in the lower house. The ballots, their discovery and what happened to them was examined into by the assembly committee on elections. The ballots were found in the room used as an election booth by Mrs. Sarah McGuffin, of Tomahawk, the morning after the election last November, according to her story on the witness stand. A number of witnesses have been summoned and will be heard by the committee.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT ENDS

Night Hawk Team of Milwaukee Sets New Record With 3,018 Score at Beaver Dam Meet.

Beaver Dam.—Winners in the two weeks' tournament of the Wisconsin State Bowling association, held here, are as follows: Singles, Lee, Milwaukee, 679; doubles, Southern and Palmer, Milwaukee, 1,266; five-man team, Night Hawks, Milwaukee, 3,018. The score of 3,018 made by the Night Hawks was made at the close of the tournament when it seemed probable that the Only Ones, Oshkosh, would capture first place with their 2,933 score. The Night Hawks broke both state and national records for score made in a tournament. The 1914 tournament will be held at Madison.

Would Mark Camping Site

Madison.—A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hinkley, asking an appropriation of \$5,000 to mark the camping place of Wisconsin soldiers before they left for the firing line in the civil war. The place is on the west side of Milwaukee on the site of what was once Cold Spring park.

Lives With Broken Back

Stoughton.—Ole John, whose back was broken by a fall in his tobacco warehouse, is still alive, and appears to be recovering, though paralyzed below the waist.

Fire Destroys Cheese

Denmark.—The Kriwanok Bros. company elevator and its contents and the Algonia Produce company's buildings containing cheese were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$10,000.

Library is a Model

Madison.—The Wisconsin legislative reference library is standing as a model for the other states considering such legislation. Massachusetts may install a similar work.

Hacks Self With Knife

Marinette.—John Hendrickson committed suicide at the county poorhouse when he jabbed himself in the neck with a knife twenty times. He wanted to die because he broke his hip and was unable to work.

Announce Wage Increase

Fond du Lac.—The Soo line has announced a voluntary increase of 5 percent in wages in the blacksmith department of its shops here. The increase affects seventy-five men.

Want to Be Printers

A petition is being circulated among students at the high school to be allowed to be admitted to the board of education with which to

TELLS OF STRUGGLE

DIARY KEPT BY CAPT. SCOTT DESCRIBES TERRIBLE BATTLE AGAINST DEATH.

APOLOGIZES FOR HIS NOTES

British Explorer Says Rough Pages and the Bodies Must Tell Story—Capt. Oates Left Party and Perished Alone.

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—A number of details of the disaster in which Captain Scott, and four of his men perished in the Antarctic are brought here in special dispatches of the Central News Service.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical society announcement was made of the disaster resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans. Captain Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice-president of the Geographical society, in making the announcement, found Captain Roald Amundsen's tent and records at the south pole.

Overwhelmed by Blizzard

On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton do, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson, virtually, was due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered their bodies and records some time later.

Captain Oates evidently set out from the tent in which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion to lead the others alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them. After a struggle for weeks with his hands frostbitten, Oates declared to his comrades that he was going to set out in the storm and didn't know when he would come back. He left the tent and was never seen again. He evidently knew he was setting out to meet his death alone.

Give Up Struggle With Storm

The others later tried to push on, but were forced into camp again about March 21, after nine days of struggle in the blizzard. Food and fuel were both exhausted.

Probably realizing that his party was doomed, Captain Scott entered in his diary four days later: "A message to the public. In this he declared that the disaster was due not to faulty organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect successfully to encounter such temperatures and storms as they had met on the barrier, which he regarded as a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which had fallen on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure the final supplies.

"Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow."

"We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, the gale blowing about us as we were weak."

"Writing is difficult."

"For my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past."

"We took risks. We knew we took them. Things have come out against us and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but how the will of Providence determined still to do our best to the last."

"But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for."

"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

Words Have Electric Effect

These words have had an electric effect. Steps are on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, still could write that they did not regret their journey.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's cathedral Friday. Flags in all parts of London are flying at half mast.

DYING NOTE FROM SCOTT

Farwell Message From Explorer Found on His Corpse

London, Feb. 12.—Among records found on Captain Scott was the following, written at the time he realized his mission must end in disaster. It is his last message to the world, completed while the pangs of hunger and suffering from cold were slowly but surely killing him and his companions:

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken."

"One, the loss of pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended, and obliged the limits of staff transported to be narrow. The weather throughout the outward journey, and especially the long trail in 82 degrees south, stopped us. The snow in the lower reaches of the glacier again reduced the pace."

"We fought these untoward events

MRS. CLEVELAND-PRESTON



Widow of Former President Cleveland becomes bride of Thomas J. Preston, Jr.

with will and conquered, but it ate into our recovery provisions. Every detail of our food supplies, clothing and depots made on the interior ice sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the pole and back worked out to perfection.

"The advance party would have returned to the glacier in fine form and with a surplus of food but for the appalling failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail."

"Seaman Edgar Evans was thought to be the strongest man of the party, and Beardmore glacier is not difficult to our recovery. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. This, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties."

"We got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received a concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but left us a shaken party, with the season unduly advanced."

"But all these facts enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us on the barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate and that no one in the world would have done better in the weather which we encountered at this time of the year."

"On the summit in latitude 85 degrees to 86 degrees we had minus 20 to minus 30. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet lower, we had minus 30. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, we had minus 30. In the day and night 27 at night pretty regularly, with a continuous head wind during our marches."

"These circumstances came on very suddenly and our wreck is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have any satisfactory cause."

"I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion, Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which had fallen on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure the final supplies."

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(Signed) R. SCOTT

"March 25, 1912."

ANTI-LIQUOR MEASURE WINS

Special Rule for the Webb Bill to Forbid Rum Shipments to 'Dry' States Adopted by Vote, 211 to 60.

Washington, Feb. 10.—With party lines temporarily obliterated the house adopted—211 to 60—a special rule for considering the Webb bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor into "dry" states.

The vote was preceded by a spirited debate, in which Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, joined with Republican Leader Mann in denouncing the action of the Democratic leaders in allowing the special rule to be presented.

TOWING FIRM IS DISSOLVED

Federal Court Decree in Great Lakes Combine is Issued at Cincinnati.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The decree of the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, dissolving the Great Lakes Towing company, as a monopoly in control of the towing business of the fourteen principal ports of the great lakes, was received here.

Ship Distressed at Sea

Queenstown, Feb. 11.—A message received here Sunday from the Steamship Chicago stated that the Suez Canal pilot boat was disabled in the middle of the Atlantic with her rudder gone.

Brooke Wins Over Cronin

New York, Feb. 11.—Walter Brooke won over Dave Cronin on points at the Fairmont A. C. Saturday night. Bombardier Wells was a spectator at the ringside and received a rousing welcome.

Sounds Knell of Divorce Colony

Carton City, Nev., Feb. 11.—The Reno divorce colony will be abolished. The Barnes bill changing the divorce laws of the state to make it more difficult to secure separations passed the legislature Friday.

Boas Buffed Big Liner

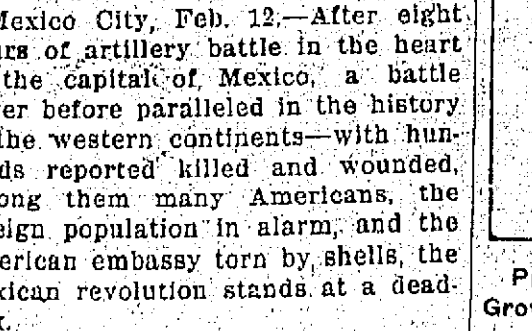
Queenstown, Feb. 10.—The seas were so terrific outside Queenstown harbor when the liner Baltic sailed Friday that the local pilot could not be taken off and was obliged to proceed with her to New York.

KILL U. S. CITIZENS

BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL RESULTS IN DEATH OF HUNDREDS.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IS HIT

Artillery Engagement Between Madero and Diaz Forces Lasted for Over Eight Hours Without Results to Either Side.



Professor Preston, who wedded Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

TURK LOSS IN BATTLE OF BULAIR IS 18,000

Bulgarians Clearing the Field of Foes Who Were Slain in Savage Fighting in Gallipoli.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 12.—The Turkish army in the Peninsula of Gallipoli lost 6,000 men and fifty officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to an official report issued here.

Several thousand Turkish soldiers are declared to have fallen in a battle before the Tabahtalia lines on February 9 and thousands more at Charklev.

The report of the Bulgarian army says: "Having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tabahtalia lines, except on the extreme right flank where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Bujuk Chernedzie retired to prearranged positions five or six miles to the rear. The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, mainly due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire."

"The Bulgarians are intrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the dead bodies of Turkish soldiers, whose number from 5,000 to 6,000. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than 12,000."

"The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier."

"The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish troops, inflicting losses amounting to several thousand men. The Bulgarian losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded."

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE VOTED

House Naval Affairs Committee Favors Plan by Vote of 14 to 7—\$15,000,000 Apiece is Cost.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Two battleships in this year's naval appropriation were decided upon by the house naval affairs committee by a vote of 14 to 7. Six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and one transport will also be provided. The two new battleships are to cost approximately \$15,000,000 each. The appropriations for the first year's work on all the vessels is estimated by the committee at \$20,000,000. The adoption of the two battleships a year plan comes as the climax of a hard fight in which the greater navy advocates were opposed by one contingent holding for no battleships at all and another proposing compromise on one.

Will Fight to Finish

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—Following a day of bloodshed in the national capital, in which 300 persons were killed and 500 others wounded, the fate of the republic of Mexico under President Francisco I. Madero is trembling in the balance. The long predicted revolt against the present regime, which has been smoldering practically ever since Madero overthrew Porfirio Diaz, was realized when a large part of the federal troops revolted, released Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, another Diaz adherent, who had been confined in Belem prison since last December, and with these two popular idols at their head descended upon the national palace.

President Madero, forewarned of the movement, hastily summoned those troops who had remained loyal to him and, with the aid of machine guns, met the insurgents in front of the palace. For more than an hour the Zocalo, the plaza which faces the palace, was the scene of fearful carnage—soldiers and spectators alike being shot down by the bullets of the opposing forces.

The city is in an uproar of excitement and suspense; mobs are everywhere; mounted guards patrol every street in an attempt to allay the excitement and unrest. Madero is in the national palace surrounded by a regiment of volunteers whose loyalty is questioned.

MRS. CLEVELAND IS A BRIDE

Widow of Former President: Becomes Wife of Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Frances Cleveland and Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., were married here by Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, at Prospect, the Hibben residence. The utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony, the Protestant Episcopal service being used. On account of the recent illness of Professor Preston the wedding was private and no announcement cards were sent out.

Electoral Vote is Counted

Final Step in the Election of Wilson and Marshall Taken by Congress in Joint Session.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall were formally elected president and vice-president of the United States today, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The last move in carrying out the will of the people registered at the polls on November 3, 1912, was staged in the house of representatives, where members of both house and the senate met in joint session shortly after one o'clock today.

The total electoral vote was announced as follows: Wilson, 435; Taft, 8; Roosevelt, 88.

Amazonas Assail London Clubs

London, England, Feb. 12.—Suffragettes raided the West End district, known as clubland, Monday. Women threw pieces of lead and hard froloy balls through windows of the Carlton and Reform clubs.

Defense Scores

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12.—Testimony concerning the convulsions of Margaret Swope was ruled out in the third trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde for the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope Monday.

Three Dies in Feud

Watertown, S. D., Feb. 12.—As the climax of a long-standing family dissension between father and stepson, E. S. Hammond and Clifford Jenkins was shot dead and James Jenkins probably fatally wounded Monday.

Four Mine Guards Killed

Charlestown, W. Va., Feb. 12.—Four mine guards were killed when a party of mine guards were ambushed by armed strikers near Mucklow, which is in the Cabell Creek district, Monday afternoon.

STATE PROPOSES TO HELP MOTHERS

Bill Will Aid Needy Ones to Care For Children.

GIVES THEM \$12 A MONTH

Elaborate Arrangement is Created to Carry Out Purpose of Measure to Protect Dependents Through State and County Agents.



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Watertown, S. D., Feb. 12.—As the climax of a long-standing family dissension between father and stepson, E. S. Hammond and Clifford Jenkins was shot dead and James Jenkins probably fatally wounded Monday.

Four Mine Guards Killed

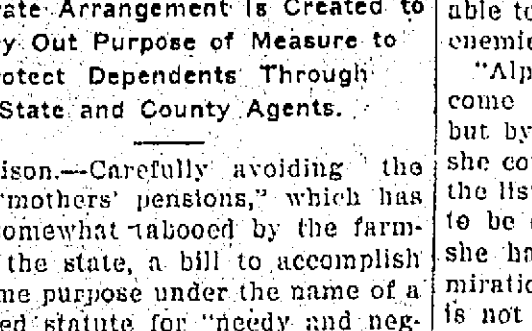
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STATE PROPOSES TO HELP MOTHERS

Bill Will Aid Needy Ones to Care For Children.

GIVES THEM \$12 A MONTH

Elaborate Arrangement is Created to Carry Out Purpose of Measure to Protect Dependents Through State and County Agents.



Professor Preston, who wedded Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

TURK LOSS IN BATTLE OF BULAIR IS 18,000

Bulgarians Clearing the Field of Foes Who Were Slain in Savage Fighting in Gallipoli.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 12.—The Turkish army in the Peninsula of Gallipoli lost 6,000 men and fifty officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to an official report issued here.

Several thousand Turkish soldiers are declared to have fallen in a battle before the Tabahtalia lines on February 9 and thousands more at Charklev.

The report of the Bulgarian army says: "Having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tabahtalia lines, except on the extreme right flank where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Bujuk Chernedzie retired to prearranged positions five or six miles to the rear. The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, mainly due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire."

"The Bulgarians are intrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the dead bodies of Turkish soldiers, whose number from 5,000 to 6,000. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than 12,000."

"The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier."

SENATE INDORSSES
DAVIES FOR POSTREPUBLICANS VOTE UNANIMOUSLY
TO URGES APPOINTMENT
FOR WILSON'S CABINET.

MOVE SETS PRECEDENT

Wilson Holds Cabinet Names Until in Office—No Announcement of Choice for Portfolios Until He Sends Nominations to Senate.

Madison—A splendid tribute to Joseph E. Davies, of Madison, and an endorsement of him for a place in the cabinet of President-elect Wilson resulted in the senate, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Shover and advocated by Mr. Bosshard, received a unanimous vote. The resolution was treated as privileged and Senator Bosshard spoke vigorously in its support.

"It may appear unusual," said the senator from La Crosse, "for this body of Republican senators to pay tribute to a member of another party. I feel, however, that we honor ourselves and our commonwealth when we honor the high quality, ability and honorable standing of Mr. Davies.

Mr. Bosshard said he had a personal interest in the resolution as he and Mr. Davies were classmates in the university and close friends from that time, in 1890, they both were members of the university literary society that met in Minnesota in joint debate, and were victorious. Following their graduation, he said, each was elected district attorney in his county, and each has held the other in high esteem ever since.

A dispatch from Princeton, N. J., says that President-elect Wilson will make no announcement of his cabinet at all but will send his nominations to the senate after his inauguration. This plan was decided upon after the "authoritative" announcements from Washington that he was to announce his cabinet tomorrow. These Washington dispatches have been most annoying to the president-elect. The Washington stories printed were more than ruffling to his temper. In response to a query, he said: "I will not make any announcements at all. I will send the names to the senate in the good old-fashioned way."

PROBE CLARK'S ELECTION

Woman Takes Stand Before Investigating Committee to Tell of Finding Ballots.

Madison—Eight ballots found after the election in Tomahawk may decide the contest brought by Ralph O'Day's seat in the lower house. The ballots, their discovery and what happened to them was examined into by the assembly committee on elections. The ballots were found in a room used as an election booth by Mrs. Sarah McCausland of Tomahawk the morning after the election last November, according to her story on the witness stand. A number of witnesses have been summoned and will be heard by the committee.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT ENDS

Night Hawk Team of Milwaukee Sets New Record With 3,018 Score at Beaver Dam Meet.

Beaver Dam—Winners in the two weeks' tournament of the Wisconsin State Bowling association, held here, are as follows: Singles, Lee, Milwaukee, 979; doubles, Southern and Palmer, Milwaukee, 1,245; five-man team, Night Hawks, Milwaukee, 3,018. The score of 3,018 made by the Night Hawks was made at the close of the tournament when it seemed probable that the Only Ones, Oshkosh, would capture first place with their 2,923 score. The Night Hawks broke both state and national records for score made in a tournament. The 1914 tournament will be held at Madison.

Would Mark Camping Site.

Madison—A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hinkle, asking an appropriation of \$5,000 to mark the camping place of Wisconsin soldiers before they left for the firing line in the civil war. The place is on the west side of Milwaukee on the site of what was once Cold Spring park.

Lives With Broken Back.

Stoughton—Oliver, whose back was broken by a fall in his tobacco warehouse, is still alive, and appears to be recovering, though paralyzed below the waist.

Fire Destroys Cheese.

Denmark—The Kriwanek Bros. company elevator and its contents and the Algoma Produce company's buildings containing cheese were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$10,000.

Library Is a Model.

Madison—The Wisconsin legislative reference library is standing as a model for the other states considering such legislation. Massachusetts may install a similar work.

Hacks Self With Knife.

Marquette—John Hendrickson committed suicide at the county poorhouse when he jabbed himself in the neck with a knife twenty times. He wanted to die because he broke his hip and was unable to work.

Announce Wage Increase.

Fond du Lac—The Soo line has announced a voluntary increase of 5 cents in wages in the blacksmith department of its shops here. The effects seventy-five men.

Want to Be Printers.

A petition is being presented to students at the high school to be allowed to be admitted to the printing press with which to

TELLS OF STRUGGLE

DIARY KEPT BY CAPT. SCOTT DESCRIBES TERRIBLE BATTLE AGAINST DEATH.

APOLOGIZES FOR HIS NOTES

British Explorer Says Rough Pages and the Bodies Must Tell Story—Capt. Oates Left Party and Perished Alone.

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—A number of details of the disaster in which Captain Scott and four of his men perished in the Antarctic are brought here in special dispatches of the Central News Service.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical society announcement was made of the disaster resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans. Captain Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice-president of the Geographical society, in making the announcement, found Captain Roald Amundsen's tent and records at the south pole.

Overwhelmed by Blizzard. On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered great loss of food and exposure and the death of Scott, Bowers and Wilson virtually was due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered their bodies and records some time later.

Captain Oates, evidently set out from the tent in which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion to brave death alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them. After a struggle for weeks with his hands frostbitten, Oates declared to his comrades that he was going to set out in the storm and didn't know when he would come back. He left the tent and was never seen again. He evidently was setting out to meet his death alone.

Give Up Struggle With Storm. The others later tried to push on, but were forced into camp again March 21, after nine days of struggle in the blizzard. Food and fuel were both exhausted.

Probably realizing that his party was doomed, Captain Scott, entered his diary four days later "A message to the public." In this he declared that the disaster was due not to lack of organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect successfully to encounter such temperatures and storms as they had met on the barrier, which so retarded their progress. When they arrived within eleven miles of One Ton depot they had fuel for only one hot meal and food for two days.

The doomed explorer wrote apologetically of his "rough notes." He said these and the bodies must tell the tale. He appealed to his countrymen for the care of those dependent upon the perishing explorers.

White Mourning for Victims. Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in "A message to the public," has resulted in the world are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public. "It is a white and not a black mourning we wear for these gallant souls who have done and dared so greatly," was the comment of a cabinet minister.

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were:

"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, endurance and the courage and the gallant souls which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely a great and rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for."

Words Have Electric Effect. These words have had an electric effect. Steps are on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, still could write that they did not regret their journey.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's cathedral Friday. Flares in all parts of London are flying at half mast.

DYING NOTE FROM SCOTT.

Farewell Message From Explorer Found on His Corpses.

London, Feb. 12.—Among records found on Captain Scott was the following, written at the time he realized his mission must end in disaster. It is his last message to the world, completed while the pangs of hunger and suffering from cold were slowly but surely killing him and his companions:

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken.

"One, the loss of pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended, and obliged the limits of stuff transported to be narrow. The weather throughout the outward journey, and especially the long gale in 53 degrees south, stopped us. The soft snow in the lower reaches of the glacier again reduced the pace.

"We fought these untoward events

Clear Watson and Chilton.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senators Watson and Chilton of West Virginia were exonerated of the charge of corruption Saturday in connection with elections two years ago in a report decided on by the senate body.

Raise Henderson Memorial Fund.

Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 11.—Over \$10,000 was raised here Saturday afternoon toward a memorial for the late Senator Allison and Speaker David B. Henderson of the national house of representatives.

Physician of Eighty Weds.

New York, Feb. 10.—Declining in his wheel chair, Dr. John George Johnson, the noted gynecologist and surgeon, now past eighty years, was married in Brooklyn to Miss Emma Bellows Roe, thirty years old, Friday.

Favors Direct Votes.

Austin Tex., Feb. 10.—The legislature passed Friday the joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

MRS. CLEVELAND-PRESTON



Widow of Former President Cleveland becomes bride of Thomas J. Preston, Jr.

with will and conquered, but it ate in to our reserve provisions. Every detail of our food supplies, clothing and deposits made on the interior ice sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the pole and back worked out to perfection.

"The advance party would have returned to the glacier in fine form and with a surplus of food but for the astonishing failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail.

"Scott, Edgar Evans was thought to be the strongest man of the party and Bearmore glacier is not difficult in fine weather. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. Thus, with a sick companion enormously increased our anxieties.

"We got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received a concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but left us a shaken party. The storm undoubtedly advanced the death of the party. But all these facts enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us on the barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate and that no one in the world would have done better in the weather which we encountered at this time of the year.

"On the summit in latitude 85 degrees to 88 degrees we had minus 20 to minus 30. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet lower, we had minus 30. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, we had minus 30 in the day and minus 27 at night pretty regularly, with a continuous lead wind during our day marches.

"These circumstances came on very suddenly and our wreck is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have any satisfactory cause.

"I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which laid on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure the final supplies.

"Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow."

"We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, the gale blowing about us, and we are weak.

"Writing is difficult.

"For my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past.

"We took risks. We knew we were taking risks. We have no cause for complaint, but how to the will of Providence determined still to do our best to the last.

"But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for.

"Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman.

"These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale but surely, surely a great, rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent on us are properly provided for."

(Signed) R. SCOTT.

March 25, 1912.

ANTI-LIQUOR MEASURE WINS

Special Rule for the Webb Bill to Forbid Rum Shipments to Dry States Adopted by Vote, 211 to 60.

Washington, Feb. 10.—With party lines temporarily eliminated, the house adopted—211 to 60—a special rule considering the Webb bill to prohibit the shipment of liquor into "dry" states.

The vote was preceded by a spirited debate, in which Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the appropriations committee, joined with Republican Leader Mann in denouncing the action of the Democratic leaders in allowing the special rule to be presented.

Senator Cullom Is Better.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Cullom's condition, according to reports from his residence Sunday, showed further improvement. He is not confined to his bed and could, should occasion demand, resume his duties.

Confesses He Murdered Father.

Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 11.—Confronted with fingerprints identified as his own, Lee Hoyt Sunday admitted murder of father, Edward Hoyt, a wealthy cattleman, in November, 1911, according to Prosecutor Marshall.

Wind Releases Imprisoned Ship.

Muskegon, Mich., Feb. 10.—Goedrich steamer Alabam, imprisoned in ice off Muskegon harbor for three days, was released Friday by the sudden shift of the wind, and reached her dock safely.

Slain in His Sleep; Wife Accused.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—Louis Creelius, who lived five miles south of St. Louis, was slain in his sleep Friday. His wife, Johanna Creelius, is held for the crime. It is believed that she is demented.

KILL U. S. CITIZENS

BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL RESULTS IN DEATH OF HUNDREDS.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IS HIT

Artillery Engagement Between Madero and Diaz Forces Lasted for Over Eight Hours Without Results to Either Side.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—After eight hours of artillery battle in the heart of the capital of Mexico, a battle never before paralleled in the history of the western continents—with hundreds reported killed and wounded, among them many Americans, the foreign population in alarm, and the Mexican revolution stands at a deadlock.

Three terrific assaults on the arsenal were repulsed by General Diaz's forces, and the situation shows little change other than the loss of life and the number of wounded on both sides.

8,000 Troops in Battle. It is impossible to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of troops engaged in the battle, but they are estimated at three or four thousand to each side.

All day red and white cross ambulances have been moving dead and wounded federals out of the zone of fire, but no estimate can be obtained of the casualties of either side.

Shot and shell have been passing over and dropping into the American colony since the battle started. It is located directly in the path of the fire from the arsenal when it is directed where Madero's troops are advancing along Chapultepec avenue.

Will Protest Americans. In response to a cablegram requesting an authoritative statement on the situation in Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolt, cabled as follows:

"Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 10, 1913. 'The revolt is in progress. I will protect all American citizens and property as I did when I was in control of the part of Vera Cruz.'"

Rush Warships to Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Rush orders were sent to Rear Admiral Charles Bader, in command of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, to hurry two of his first battleships, one to Vera Cruz, the gateway to the present storm center in Mexico, and the other to Tampico, which also is a dangerous revolutionary center.

Simultaneously orders were sent to Rear Admiral W. S. Sutherland to dispatch the armored cruiser Colorado, now at San Diego, Cal., to Acapulco, where the smaller cruiser Denver is now protecting.

President Taft took this action at the close of a special cabinet meeting.

Will Fight to Finish.

Mexico City, Feb. 11.—Following a day of bloodshed, the national capital, in which 200 persons were killed and 500 others wounded, the fate of the republic of Mexico under President Francisco I. Madero is trembling in the balance. The long predicted revolt against the present regime, which has been smoldering practically ever since Madero overthrew Porfirio Diaz, was realized when a large part of the federal troops revolted, released Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, another Diaz adherent, who had been confined in Belen prison since last December, and with these two popular idols at their head descended upon the national palace.

Madero Defends His Palace. President Madero, forerunner of the movement, hastily summoned those troops who had remained loyal to him and, with the aid of machine guns, met the insurgents in front of the palace. For more than an hour the Zocalo, the plaza which faces the palace, was the scene of fearful carnage—soldiers and spectators alike being shot down by the bullets of the opposing forces.

The city is in an uproar of excitement and suspense; mobs are everywhere; mounted guards patrol every street in an attempt to allay the excitement and unrest. Madero is in the national palace surrounded by a regiment of volunteers whose loyalty is questioned.

MRS. CLEVELAND IS A BRIDE

Widow of Former President. Becomes Wife of Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., at Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland and Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., were married here by P. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, at Prospect, the Hibben residence. The utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony, the Protestant Episcopal service being used. On account of the recent illness of Professor Preston, the wedding was private and no announcement cards were sent out.

TOWING FIRM IS DISSOLVED

Federal Court Decree in Great Lakes Combine Is Issued at Cincinnati.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 12.—The decree of the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, dissolving the Great Lakes Towing company, as a monopoly in control of the towing business of the fourteen principal ports of the great lakes, was received here.

Ship Distressed at Sea.

Queensstown, Feb. 11.—A message received here Sunday from the Steamship Chicago stated that the Furness liner Crown Point was disabled in the middle of the Atlantic with her rudder gone.

Brooks Wins Over Cronin.

New York, Feb. 11.—Walter Brooks won over Dave Cronin on points at the Fairmont A. C. Saturday night. Bombardier Wells was a spectator at the ringside and received a rousing welcome.

Sounds Knell of Divorce Colony.

Carson City, Nev., Feb. 10.—The Reno divorce colony will be abolished. The Barnes bill changing the divorce laws of the state to make it more difficult to secure separations passed the legislature Friday.

Seas Buffet Big Liner.

Queensstown, Feb. 10.—The seas were so terrific outside Queensstown harbor when the liner Baltic sailed Friday that the local pilot could not be taken off and was obliged to proceed with her to New York.

Amazonas Assail London Clubs.

London, England, Feb. 12.—Suffragettes raided the West End district, known as clubland, Monday. Women threw pieces of lead and hard fireball balls through windows of the Carlton and Reform clubs.

Defense Scores.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12.—Testimony concerning the convictions of Margaret Swope was ruled out in the third trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde for the murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope Monday.

Threes Die in Feud.

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"The Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier."

"The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish soldiers, inflicting losses amounting to several thousand men. The Bulgarians losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded."

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE VOTED

House Naval Affairs Committee Favors Plan by Vote of 14 to 7—\$15,000,000 Apiece Is Cost.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Two battleships in this year's naval appropriations were decided upon by the house naval affairs committee by a vote of 14 to 7. Six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and one transport will also be provided. The two new dreadnoughts are to cost approximately \$15,000,000 each. The appropriations for the first year's work on all the vessels is estimated by the committee at \$20,000,000. The adoption of the two battleships a year plan comes as the climax of a hard fight in which the greater navy advocates were opposed by one coalition holding for no battleships at all and another proposing compromise on one.

LINCOLN HALL IS DEDICATED

Handsomeness Building at University of Illinois Is a Memorial to the Martyred President.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 12.—Lincoln Hall, the handsome new building at the University of Illinois, erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and devoted to the study of the humanities, was formally dedicated today. The occasion was graced by the presence of noted educators from distant points, Governor Dunne and other state officials, and a large number of alumni of the university. The exercises occupied the entire day.

In the morning there were three addresses on the importance of the day by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard, Dr. J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews.

ELECTORAL VOTE IS COUNTED

Final Step in the Election of Wilson and Marshall Taken by Congress in Joint Session.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall were formally elected president and vice-president of the United States today, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The last move in carrying out the will of the people registered at the polls on November 3, 1912, was staged in the house of representatives, where members of both house and the senate met in joint session shortly after one o'clock today.

The total electoral vote was announced by senators Wilson, 435, Taft, 8; Roosevelt, 55.

Employment for Many.

Employment at Wisconsin free employment agencies throughout the state showed a decided increase in January over December, according to reports the state industrial commission received. The reports showed that all industries, with the exception of ice-harvesting, called for more men than the previous year. The four business had calls during January for 2,332 men and 689 women, which was an increase over December of nearly twenty-nine per cent.

The mild weather delayed the employment of ice workers, especially in the southern part of the state, which showed a decrease of almost one-third of the business done last year. The recent cold weather has increased the demand for these laborers, and the lumbering districts are proving more active than they have in many years.

The free employment office here is skilled workers at work immediately in the metal trades, with wages running from 27½ cents an hour for skilled labor to 40 cents an hour.

Unite School and Home.

Sectional meetings marked the program of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Northeast Wisconsin Teachers' association at Green Bay. One resolution affirmed the steadfast faith of the association in the wisdom of the teachers' pension law, and protested against its repeal by the present legislature.

A. W. Burton, superintendent of the Green Bay public schools, was elected president of the association. Other officers elected by the association are as follows: Vice president, Guy Smith; secretary, Miss Ellen McDonald; treasurer, J. A. Eichinger.

Hardware Dealers Elect.

Three Milwaukeeans were honored by the Wisconsin Retail Hardware Dealers' association. The association, meeting the close of the annual convention in Milwaukee, elected officers. Louis Weiss was elected vice-president; George W. Kornely manager of exhibits and Fred G. Reinhold was elected to the executive committee.

State Binder Twine Plant Makes Good.

Warden Daniel Woodward of the Wisconsin state prison, who conferred with the board of control on prison problems, stated that the binder twine plant is turning out over six tons daily and that negotiations to market the product will begin soon.

To Give Farmers Credit.

The Wisconsin Advancement association, in annual session in Milwaukee, devoted time to a discussion of banking and credits for farmers.

STATE PROPOSES TO HELP MOTHERS

Bill Will Aid Needy Ones to Care For Children.

GIVES THEM \$12 A MONTH

Elaborate Arrangement Is Created to Carry Out Purpose of Measure to Protect Dependents Through State and County Agents.

Madison—Carefully avoiding the term "mothers' pensions," which has been somewhat tabooed by the fathers of the state, a bill to accomplish the same purpose under the name of a proposed statute for "needy and neglected children" was introduced by Assemblyman John L. Schmitzer of De Pere. The purpose of the act is to assist mothers from having their children taken away and sent to a school for dependent children when the mother is financially unable to care for them. The state is to step in and assist the mother.

Step in to Supervise. An elaborate arrangement of governmental machinery is created to accomplish the purpose. Before August 1 the state board of control may appoint a state child protection agent at a salary of \$2,500 a year. This agent supervises the work in the counties, where the state board appoints a child protection agent, who, acting with a county child protection committee of three, supervises the work in detail. The county agents are to be selected from an eligible list furnished by the state civil service commission, and will receive a salary of from \$1,500 to \$1,200 annually, depending upon the size of the county.

The duties devolving upon these various agents, according to the statute, are specific. Monthly records containing detailed information are provided for. If upon investigation it is shown that a child is in need of aid, a sum not to exceed \$12 a month is granted, but not for a longer period than until the first of June succeeding.

For good-lives sake Wisconsin, stop killing children as game. You ought to know better—and you do. Leave that form of barbarism for the benighted states.

"But pass a law shutting out the machine guns. They are a disgrace to our country, and a scourge to our game. Continually they are leading good men astray."

"Extend the term of your state warden to four years."

CHILDREN MUST ATTEND SCHOOL

The children must attend school at least five days a week. The measure provides for the co-operation of benevolent societies and the bill appropriates \$20,000 to carry out the purposes of the act.

Overworked county boards may in the future enjoy an increase in salary, if in their opinion the people will approve of their action. The assembly has suggested a bill which permits a county board to fix the salary of an incoming county board at a rate of from three to five dollars. The board cannot increase

Backache Is a Warning

Thousands suffer kidney ills unawares—not knowing that the backache, rheumatism, aches, and dull, nervous, dizzy, all often due to kidney weakness.

Anybody who suffers constantly from backaches should suspect the kidneys. Some irregularity of the secretions may give just the needed proof.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been curing backaches and sick kidneys for over fifty years.

A Minnesota Case
Mrs. Anna Rosand, 115 Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I was so helped with the pills that I can now do my work. I feel fine and have no backache. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best I ever took."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
POSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

PAWNEE.



Today—Where's that watch your father gave you?
Billy—"Uncle" has it now.
RED, ROUGH HANDS MADE SOFT AND WHITE

For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, and painful finger-ends, with shapeless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Directions: Soak the hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment, and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

At the Studio.
A motor stopped in front of the photographer's, and a woman lacking none of the artificial accessories deemed necessary to "look," entered the studio.

A couple of days later the photographer submitted proofs for her approval.

"Not one of those pictures looks anything like me," the woman insisted. The photographer tried in every way to pacify her, but finding this an impossibility, lost control of his temper. "Madam!" he exclaimed, "did you read my sign?"

"Yes."

"Well! It does not say 'cleaning, dyeing and remodeling.' It says 'portraits.'"

Occasional Visitor.
A notable housekeeper of the past generation, before the days of screens, had just announced with decision that she never had any flies.

"But, Aunt Augusta," faltered the timid visitor, "it seems to me that I saw a few in the dining-room."

"Oh, those," replied her aunt, with a majestic wave of the hand, "were the neighbors' flies. They will come in occasionally. But I was saying, we never have any of our own."—Youth's Companion.

Credit and Confidence.
First Bank Official—"I just loaned Bulger \$50,000 on his business."

Second Official—"Is his business good enough to warrant it?"

"Sure! He showed that he was employing over fourteen hundred children."—Lifo.

Limitations.
"Is your wife a suffragette?" "To a certain extent. She thinks she ought to have the ballot, but she knows a lot of women who she is sure do not deserve it."

Just to Prove It.
"Pa, what is undying love?" "That's the kind the gink has who shoots himself dead when he is rejected."

A DIFFERENCE.
It Paid This Man to Change Food.
"What is called 'good living' eventually brought me to a condition quite the reverse of good health," writes a N. Y. merchant.

"Improper eating told on me till my stomach became so weak that food nauseated me, even the lightest and simplest lunch, and I was much depressed after a night of uneasy slumber, unfitting me for business."

"This condition was discouraging, as I could find no way to improve it. Then I saw the advertisement of Grape-Nuts food, and decided to try it, and became delighted with the result."

"For the past three years I have used Grape-Nuts and nothing else for my breakfast and for lunch before retiring. It speedily set my stomach right and I congratulate myself that I have regained my health. There is no greater comfort food than a tired man than a bowl of Grape-Nuts. It induces restful sleep, and an awakening in the morning with a feeling of buoyant courage and hopefulness."

"Grape-Nuts has been a boon to my whole family. It has made of our 2-year-old boy, who used to be unable to digest much of anything, a robust, healthy, little rascal weighing 32 pounds. Manhood certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the expert who invented this perfect food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

The ENCHANTED HAT

By HAROLD MACGRATH

Author of "The Man on the Box," "The Goose Girl," Etc.

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I was half-drawn into the door of the room when I entered Martin's from the Broadway side. I chose a table by the north wall and sat down on the cushioned seat. I ordered dinner, and the ample proportions of it completely hooked me to the water as to the condition of my cardiac affliction; being, as I was, desperately and hopelessly and miserably in love. Old crows say that a man can not eat when he is in love. He can if he is mad at the way the object of his affections has treated him; and I was mad. To be sure, I can not recall what my order was, but the amount of the waiter's check is still vivid to my recollection.

I glanced about. At my left sat a young man about my own age. He was also in evening dress. At my right a benevolent old gentleman, whose eye-glasses balanced neatly upon the end of his nose, was deeply interested in the Law Journal and a pint of mineral water. A little beyond my table was an excited Frenchman, and the irritating odor of absinth drifted at times across my nostrils.

With my coffee I ordered a glass of Dantico, and watched the flakes of beaten gold waver and settle; and presently I devoted myself entirely to my own particularly miserable thoughts. . . . To be in love and in debt! To be with the gods one moment and hunted by a bill-collector the next! To have the girl you love snub and dismiss you for no more lucid reason than that you did not attend the dance at the Country club when you promised you would! It did not matter that you had a case on that night from which depended a large slice of your bread and butter; no, that did not matter. It was all over. It was a dashed hard world. How the deuce do you win a girl, anyhow?

Suppose, besides, that you possessed a rich uncle who said that on the day of your wedding he would make over to you fifty thousand in government three per cents. Hard, wasn't it? And suppose the girl was independently rich. Heigh-ho!

I find that a man needs more money in love than he does in debt. This is not to say that I was ever very hard pressed; but I hated to pay ten dollars "on account" when the total was only twenty.

And now it was all over!

I did not care so much about my uncle's gold-bonds, but I did think a powerful lot of the girl. Why, when I recall the annoyances I've put up with from that kid brother of hers!

Flash! what's the use? His mother called him "Toddy-One-Boy." In memory of a book she had read long years ago. He was six years old, and I never think of him without that jingle coming to mind:

"Little Willie choked his sister,
She was dead before they missed her.
Willie always was a trickster,
And he cut her, he's only six!"

Hadn't he emptied his grandma's medicine capsules and substituted cotton? And hadn't dear old grandma come down-stairs three days later, saying that she felt much improved? Hadn't he beaten out the brains of his toy bank and bought up the peanut man on the corner? Yes, indeed! And hadn't he taken my few letters from his sister's desk and played post-man up and down the street? His papa thought it all a huge joke till one of the neighbors brought back a darning dressmaker's bill that had lain on the said neighbor's porch. It was altogether a different matter then.

Toddy-One-Boy crawled under the bed that night, and only his mother's tears saved him from a hiding.

All these things I thought over as I sat at my table. Well, I would go up to the club, and if I didn't get home till morning, who was there to care?

The Frenchman had gone, and the benevolent old gentleman. The crowd was thinning out. The young man at my left rose and I rose again. We both stared thoughtfully at the hat-rack. There hung two hats; an opera hat and a dilapidated old stovepipe. The young fellow reached up and, quite naturally, selected the opera hat. He glanced into it, and immediately a wrinkle of annoyance darkened his brow. He held the hat toward me.

"Is this yours?" he asked.

"No." The wrinkle of annoyance sprang from his brow to mine. My opera hat had cost me eight dollars.

"The young fellow laughed rather lamely. 'Do you live in New York?' he asked.

I nodded.

"So do I," he continued, "and yet it is evident that both of us have been neatly caught." He thought for a moment, then brightened. "I'll tell you what; let's match for the good one."

I gazed indignantly at the rusty stovepipe. "Done!" said I.

I lost; I knew that I should; and the young fellow walked off with the good hat.

Angry, I strode up to the cashier's desk and explained the situation, leaving my address and the number of my apartment; my name wasn't necessary.

Troubles never come singly. Here I had lost my girl and my hat, to say nothing of the temper of the three most certain to be four again. I passed out of the cafe, bareheaded and hot-headed. I hailed a cab and climbed in. I had finally determined to return to my room and study. Hang these old fellows who are so absent-minded! For I was confident that the benevolent old gentleman was the cause of all this confusion.

After all, the old gentleman would feel the change more sharply than I. Perhaps he would soon discover his mistake, return to the cafe and hang around. I sincerely hoped he would. As I remarked, my hat had cost me eight dollars.

I soon arrived at my apartment, and got into a smoking-jacket. I picked up Blackstone and turned to his "promissory notes." I had two or three of myself. It was nine o'clock when the hall-boy's bell rang, and I placed my ear to the tube. A gentleman wished to see me in regard to a lost hat.

"Send him up, James; send him up!" I bawled down the tube. "Vilions Blackstone into a corner."

Presently there came a tap on the door, and I flung it wide. But my visitor was not the benevolent old gentleman. He was the Frenchman whose absinth had offended me. He glanced at the slip of paper in his hand.

"I have here honor to address you—ah—gentleman in number six"—

"I live here."

"Delight!" We have meeked zee hats, I have zee regret. Des zees your hat?" He held out, for my inspection, an opera hat. "I am so absent-minded—what you call deatrat?"

"Affably."

I took the hat, which at first glance I thought to be mine, and went over to the rack, taking down the old stovepipe.

"This is yours, then?" I said, smiling.

"Thousand thanks, m'sieu! Des zees certain mine. I have zee honor to beg pardon for zee confusion. My compliments! Good night!"

Without giving the hat a single glance, he clapped it on his head, bowed and disappeared, leaving me his word. He hadn't been gone two minutes when I discovered that the hat he had exchanged for the stovepipe was not mine. It came from the same firm, but the initials proved it without doubt to belong to the young fellow I had met at the table. I said some uncomplimentary things. Where the deuce was my hat? Evidently the benevolent old gentleman hadn't discovered his mistake yet.

Thug-ling! It was the boy's bell again.

"Well?"

"Another man after a hat. What's gone on?"

"Send him up!" I yelled. It came over me that the Frenchman had made a second mistake.

I was not disappointed this time in my visitor. It was the benevolent old gentleman. Evidently he had not located his hat either, and might not for some time to come. I began to believe that I had carelessly given it to the Frenchman. He seemed to be terribly excited.

"You are the gentleman who occupies number six?"

"Yes, sir. This is my apartment. You have come in regard to a hat?"

"Yes, sir. My name is Chittenden. Our hats got mixed up at Martin's this evening; my fault, as usual. I am always doing something absurd, my memory is so bad. When I discovered my mistake I was calling on the family of a client with whom I had spent much of the afternoon. I missed some valuable papers, legal documents. I believed as usual that I had forgotten to take them with me. They were nowhere to be found at the house. My client has a very mischievous son, and it seems that he stuffed the papers behind the inside band of my hat. With them there was a letter. I have had two very great scares. A great deal of trouble would ensue if the papers were lost. I just telephoned that I had located the hat."

Good heavens! here was a howdy-do!

"My dear Mr. Chittenden, there has been a great confusion," I faltered. "I had your hat, but—but you have come too late."

"Too late?" he roared, or I should say, to be exact, shouted.

"Yes, sir."

"What have you done with it?"

"Not five minutes ago I gave it to a Frenchman who seemed to recognize it as his. It was the Frenchman, if you will remember, who sat near your table in the cafe."

"And this hat isn't yours, then?"

"Helplessly."

"This" was a flat-brimmed hat of the Paris boulevard, the father of all stovepipes and hats, dear to the Frenchman's heart.

"Candidly, now," said I with a bit of excusable impudence, "do I look like a man who would wear a hat like that?"

He surveyed me miserably through his eye-glasses.

"No, I can't say that you do." But what in the world am I to do? He mopped his brow in the ecstasy of anguish. "The hat must be found. The legal papers could be replaced, but a private letter in the hat's eyes I'd be damned for the long while. 'Do you dare believe that I knew you lived in this apartment?'"

"I . . . haven't the hat."

"You dared to search it?"—drawing himself up to a supreme height, which was something less than five-feet-two.

I became angry, and somehow found myself.

"I never pry into other people's affairs. You are the last person I expected to see this night."

"Will you answer a single question? I promise not to intrude further upon your time, which, doubtless, is very valuable. Have you either the hat or the letter?"

"Neither. I knew nothing about any letter till Mr. Chittenden came. But he came too late."

"Too late?"—in an agonized whisper.

"Yes, too late. I had, unfortunately, given his hat to another gentleman who made a trifling mistake in thinking it to be his own. Suddenly my manners returned to me. 'Will you come in?'"

"Come in? No! You have given the hat to another man? A trifling mistake! He calls it a trifling mistake!"

Colors should be replaced by black, white and yellow, arranged in the same way as before—as a horizontal tripod.

Two men work on the centerpieces, generally consisting of an eagle and shield. One man devotes himself to the special portraits and the other assembles the various parts, sews the strips together and gives the finishing touches to the banner.

The "portrait man" seems to do any other work than the main portrait. The rest he calls "filling in." By working on the same faces day after day this artist becomes so skillful and so rapid in execution that he can paint the portrait of a candidate in the dark and paint it as true to life as the standard of the campaign banner industry requires.—Harper's Weekly.

Hints on Health.
A famous throat doctor, who cares for the vocal organs of many of the greatest of our opera singers, makes the following statement: "That if throats and noses were systematically cleansed, many illnesses, including bronchitis, catarrh and consumption, would be averted."

A salt water douche and gargle to cleanse the throat and nose thoroughly should be used, he declares, at least twice a day.

"I refuse to permit you to go alone." "You have absolutely nothing to say in regard to where I shall or shall not go."

"In this one instance, I shall withhold the address."

How her eyes blazed!

"Oh, it is easily to be seen that you do not trust me." I was utterly discouraged.

"I did not imply that," with the least bit of softening. "Certainly I would trust you. But—"

"Well," as laughingly as I could, "I must be the one to take out that letter"—decidedly.

"I offer to bring you the hat untouched," I replied.

"I insist on going."

"Very well; we shall go together; under no other circumstances. This is a common courtesy that I would show to a perfect stranger."

I put on my derby, took up the Frenchman's card and title, and bowed her gravely into the main hallway. We did not speak on the way down to the street. We entered the cab in silence, and went rumbling off southward. When the monotony became positively unbearable I spoke.

"I regret to force myself upon you."

No reply.

"It must be a very important letter."

"To no one but myself,"—with extreme frigidity.

"His father ought to wring his neck,"—thinking of Toddy-One-Boy.

"Sir, he is my brother!"

"I beg your pardon." It seemed that I wasn't getting on very well.

We bumped across the Broadway street. Once or twice our shoulders touched, and the thrill I experienced was as painful as it was rapturous. What was in a letter that she should

"He has gone to meet the French consul at Mouquin's."

"Which one?" I asked. "There are two, one down and one up-town."

"I'm sure I don't know. You can leave the hat and your card."

"Thank you; we shall retain the hat. If we find monsieur he will need it." And the only girl in the world and myself re-entered the cab.

"This is terrible!" she murmured as we drove off.

"It might be worse," I replied, thinking of the probable long ride with her; perhaps the last I should ever take!

"How could it be?"

I had nothing to offer, and subsided for a space.

"If we should not find him!"

"I'll sit on his front steps all night!"

"Forgive me if I sound flippant; but I mean it." Snow was in the air, and I considered it a great sacrifice on my part to sit on a cold stone in the small morning hours. It looks flippant in print, too, but I honestly meant it. I am sorry. You are in great trouble of some sort, I know, and there's nothing in the world I would not do to save you from this trouble. Let me take you home and continue the search alone. I'll find him if I have to search the whole town."

"We shall continue the search together,"—wearily.

What had she written to this other fellow? Did she love some one else and was she afraid that I might learn who it was? My heart became as lead in my bosom. I simply could not leave the charming creature. And now, how was I ever to win her?

It was not far up-town to the restaurant, and we made good time.

"Would you know him if you saw him?" she asked as we left the cab.

"Not the least doubt of it,"—confidently.

She sighed, and together we entered the restaurant. It was full of theater-going people, music and the hum of voices. We must have created a small sensation, wandering from table to table, from room to room, the girl with a look of dread and weariness on her face, and I with the Frenchman's hat grasped firmly in my hand and my brows scowling. If I hadn't been in love it would have been a fine comedy. Once I surprised her looking toward the corner table near the orchestra. How many joyous Sunday dinners we had had there! Heigh-ho!

"It that he?" she whispered, clutching my arm of a sudden, her gaze directed to a nearby table.

I looked and shook my head.

"No," Mr. Franchise had a mustache, and Mr. Franchise.

Her hand dropped listlessly. I confessed to the thought that it must have been very trying for her. What a plucky girl she was! She held me in contempt, and yet she clung to me, patiently and unarmingly. And I had lost her!

"We may have to go down-town. No! as I live, there he is now!"

—Joyfully.

"Where?" There was half a sob in her throat.

"The table by the short flight of stairs and the man just lighting the cigarette. I'll go alone."

"But I can not stand here alone in the middle of the floor . . ."

I called a waiter. "Give this lady a chair for a moment," and I dropped a coin in his palm. He bowed, and beckoned for her to follow. . . . Women are always writing fool things, and then moving Heaven and earth to recall them.

"Monsieur de Beausire?" I said inquiringly.

Beausire glanced up.

"Oh, get-ees . . . I forget zee name?"

I told him.

"I am delighted!" he cried joyfully, as if he had known me all my life. "Zee chair; be seat!"

"Thank you, but it's about the hats."

"Hats?"

"Yes. It seems that the hat I gave you belongs to another man. In your haste you did not notice the mistake. This is your hat,"—producing the shag skin.

"Mon Dieu!" he gasped, seizing the

"I have been here for a long time, and I have never look in zee uzzer batti. I am pair-rically dumfound!" And his astonishment was genuine.

"Where is the other hat, the one I gave you?" I was in a great hurry.

"I have been here," reaching to the vacant chair at his side, while the French consul eyed us both with some suspicion. We might be lunatics.

Beausire handed me the benevolent old gentleman's hat, and the bureau dropped from my shoulders. "Zee zee such mistake! I laugh ch!" He shook with merriment. "I wear two hats and not know zee mistake!"

I thanked him and made off as gracefully as I could. The girl rose as she saw me returning. When I reached her side she was standing with her slender body inclined toward me. She stretched forth a hand and solemnly I gave her Mr. Chittenden's hat. I wondered vaguely if any one was looking at us, and if so, what he thought of us.

The girl pulled the hat literally in side of her eagerness; but her gloved fingers trembled so that the precious letter fluttered to the floor. We both stooped, but I was quicker. It was no attempt on my part to see the address; my act was one of common politeness. But I could not help seeing the name. It was my own!

"Give it to me!" she cried breathlessly.

I did so. I was not, at that particular moment, capable of doing anything else. I was too bewildered. My own name! She turned, hugging the hat, the legal documents and the letter, and hurried down the main stairs, I at her heels.

"Tell the driver my address; I can return alone."

"I can not permit that," I objected decidedly. "The driver is a stranger to us both. I insist on seeing you to the door; after that you may rest assured that I shall no longer inflict upon you my presence, odious as it doubtless is to you."

As she was already in the cab and could not get down without aid, I climbed in beside her and called the street and number to the driver.

"Legally the letter is mine; it is addressed to me, and has passed out of your keeping."

"You shall never, never have it!"—vehemently.

"It is not necessary that I should," I replied, "for I vaguely understand."

I saw that it was all over. There was now no reason why I should not speak my mind fully.

"I can understand without reading. You read that your note was cruel and unlike anything you had done, and your good heart compelled you to write an apology; but your pride got the better of you, and upon second thought you concluded to let the unmerited hurt go on."

"Will you kindly stop the driver, or shall I?"

"Does truth annoy you?"

"I decline to discuss truth with you. Will you stop the driver?"

"Not until we reach Seventy-first street west."

"By what right?"

"The right of a man who loves you. There, it is said, and the wind. After tonight I shall trouble you no further. But every man has the right to tell one woman that he loves her and I love you. I loved you the moment I first laid eyes on you. I couldn't help it. I say this to you now because I perceive how futile it is. What dreams I have conjured up about you! Poor fool!"

When I was at about your face was always crossing the page or peering up from the margins. I never saw a fine girl whose face did not think of you. I did not think of your voice."

There was a long interval of silence; block after block went by. I never once looked at her.

"If I had been rich I should have put it to the touch some time ago; but my poverty seems to have been fortunate; it has saved me a refusal. In some way I have mortally offended you; how, I can not imagine. It can not be simply because I innocently broke an engagement."

"Then she spoke."

"You dined after the theater that night with a companion singer. You gave me the liberty to do so, only you might have done me the honor to notify me that you had made your choice of entertainment."

So it was out! Decidedly it was all over now. I never could explain away the mistake.

"I have already explained to you my unfortunate mistake. There was and is no harm that I can see in dining with a woman of her attainments. But I shall put up no defense. You have convicted me. I cannot pretend that I have said I love you."

I was very sorry for myself.

Cabbly drew up. I alighted, and she silently permitted me to assist her down. I expected her immediately to mount the steps. Instead, she hesitated, the knuckle of a forefinger against her lips, and assumed the thoughtful pose of one who contemplates two courses.

"Have you a stamp?" she asked finally.

"A stamp?"—blankly.

"Yes; a postage-stamp."

I fumbled in my pocket and found, luckily, a single pink square, which I gave to her. She moistened it with the tip of her tongue and . . . stuck it on the letter!

"Now, please, drop this in the corner box for me, and take this hat over to Mr. Chittenden's—Sixty-ninth."

"What?"

"Do as I say, or I shall ask you to return the letter to me."

I rushed off toward the letter-box, drew down the lid, and deposited the letter—my letter. When I returned she was running up the steps, and a second later she had disappeared.

I hadn't been so happy in all my life!

Cabbly waited at the curb.

Suddenly I became conscious that I was holding something in my hand. It was the benevolent old gentleman's stovepipe hat!

I pushed the button, pushed it good and hard; presently I heard a window open cautiously.

"What is it?" asked a querulous voice.

"Mr. Chittenden?"

"Yes."

"Well, here's your hat!" I cried.

An old but sturdy Irishman, who had made a reputation as a gang boss, was given a job with a railroad construction company at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. One day, when the sun was hotter than usual, his gang of black Haitians begged for a drink of water. The Irishman rode up on his horse the Irishman was heard to shout:

"Allez—vous sons of guns—allez!" Then turning to the engineer, he said: "I curse the day I ever learned their language."

Too Hospitable.
One day an inspector of a New York tenement-house found four families living in one room, chalk lines being drawn across in such a manner as to mark out a quarter for each family.

"How do you get along here?" inquired the inspector.

"Very well," was the reply. "Only the man in the farthest corner keeps boarders."—Everybody's Magazine.

Determined to Be Observed.
"I may announce that I intend to retire to private life," said the industrial statesman.

"What for?"

"It seems to be the only method just now by which I can attract public attention."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Evidently Was.

"Are you fond of a joke?"

"Is this a proposal?"

Art may be long, but it's different with most artists.

WOMAN SICK FOURTEEN YEARS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sensitive Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me."

Lines for all of the benefits you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt as to the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, write at once to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Stiff Joints Sprains, Bruises

are relieved at once by an application of Sloan's Liniment. Don't rub, just lay on lightly.

"Sloan's Liniment has done more good than anything I have ever used for stiff joints. I got my hand hurt so badly that I had to stop work right in the busiest time of the year. I thought I'd try Sloan's Liniment and sure it has taken off, but I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and cured my hand

SENATE INDORSES DAVIES FOR POST

REPUBLICANS VOTE UNANIMOUSLY TO URGES APPOINTMENT FOR WILSON'S CABINET.

MOVE SETS PRECEDENT

Wilson Holds Cabinet Names Until in Office—No Announcement of Choice for Portfolios Until He Sends Nominations to Senate.

Madison.—A splendid tribute to Joseph E. Davies, of Madison, and an endorsement of him for a place in the cabinet of President-elect Wilson resulted in the senate, when a resolution, introduced by Mr. Snover and advocated by Mr. Bosshard, received a unanimous vote. The resolution was treated as privileged and Senator Bosshard spoke vigorously in its support.

"It may appear unusual," said the senator from Wisconsin, "for this body of Republican senators to pay tribute to a member of another party. I feel, however, that we honor ourselves and our commonwealth when we honor the high quality, ability and honorable standing of Mr. Davies."

Mr. Bosshard said he had a personal interest in the resolution as he and Mr. Davies were classmates in the university and close friends from that time. In 1893 they both were members of the university literary society that met in Madison in joint debate, and were victorious. Following their graduation, he said, each was elected district attorney in his county, and each has held the other in high esteem ever since.

A dispatch from Princeton, N. J., says that President-elect Wilson will make no announcement of his cabinet at all but will send his nominations to the senate after his inauguration. "This plan he decided upon after the 'authoritative' announcements from Washington that he was to announce his cabinet tomorrow. These Washington dispatches have been most annoying to the president-elect. The Washington stories printed were more than ruffling to his temper. In response to a query, he said: 'I will not make any announcements at all. I will send the names to the senate in the good old-fashioned way.'"

PROBE CLARK'S ELECTION

Woman Takes Stand Before Investigating Committee to Tell of Finding Ballots.

Madison.—Eight ballots found after the election in Tomahawk may alter the contest brought by Ralph O'Day's seat in the lower house. The ballots, their discovery and what happened to them was examined into by the assembly committee on elections. The ballots were found in the room used as an election booth by Mrs. Sarah McCauley of Tomahawk the morning after the election last November, according to her story on the witness stand. A number of witnesses have been summoned and will be heard by the committee.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT ENDS

Night Hawk Team of Milwaukee Sets New Record With 3,018 Score at Beaver Dam Meet.

Beaver Dam.—Winners in the two weeks' tournament of the Wisconsin State Bowling association, held here, are as follows: Singles, Lee, Milwaukee, 679; doubles, Stothorn and Palmer, Milwaukee, 1,286; five-man team, Night Hawks, Milwaukee, 3,018. The score of 3,018 made by the Night Hawks was made at the close of the tournament when it seemed probable that the Only Ones, Oshkosh, would capture first place with their 2,933 score. The Night Hawks broke both state and national records for score made in a tournament. The 1914 tournament will be held at Madison.

Would Mark Camping Site

Madison.—A bill was introduced by Assemblyman Hinkle, asking an appropriation of \$5,000 to mark the camping place of Wisconsin soldiers before they left for the firing line in the civil war. The place is on the west side of Milwaukee on the site of what was once Cold Spring park.

Lives With Broken Back

Stoughton.—Ole Jora, whose back was broken by a fall in his tobacco warehouse, is still alive, and appears to be recovering, though paralyzed below the waist.

Fire Destroys Cheese

Danmark.—The Kriwanek Bros. company elevator and its contents and the Algoma Produce company's buildings containing cheese were destroyed by fire. The loss is at \$10,000.

Library Is a Model

Madison.—The Wisconsin legislative reference library is standing as a model for the other states considering such legislation. Massachusetts may install a similar work.

Hacks Self With Knife

Marquette.—John Hendrickson committed suicide at the county poorhouse when he jabbed himself in the neck with a knife twenty times. He wanted to die because he broke his hip and was unable to work.

Announce Wage Increase

Pond du Lac.—The Soo line has announced a voluntary increase of 5 percent in wages in the blacksmith department of its shops here. The effects seventy-five men.

Want to Be Printers

A petition is being presented to the board of education to be allowed to be admitted to the board of printers.

TELLS OF STRUGGLE

DIARY KEPT BY CAPT. SCOTT DESCRIBES TERRIBLE BATTLE AGAINST DEATH.

APOLOGIZES FOR HIS NOTES

British Explorer Says Rough Pages and the Bodies Must Tell Story—Capt. Oates Left Party and Perished Alone.

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—A number of details of the disaster in which Captain Scott and four of his men perished in the Antarctic are brought here in special dispatches of the Central News Service.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical society, an announcement was made of the disaster resulting in the death of Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates and Petty Officer E. Evans. Captain Scott's party, said Douglas W. Freshfield, vice-president of the Geographical society, in making the announcement, found Captain Scott's last diary and records at the south pole.

Overwhelmed by Blizzard. On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One Ton depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure and the blizzard, said Scott, Bowers and Wilson, virtually killed them. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition are reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered their bodies and records some time later.

Captain Oates evidently set out from the tent in which the four men had all but succumbed to starvation and exhaustion to brave death alone in the blizzard which had overwhelmed them. After a struggle for which his hands frostbitten, Oates declared that the disaster was due to faulty organization, but to misfortune. He said nobody in the world could expect successfully to encounter such temperatures and storms as they had met on the barrier, which they started their progress. When they arrived within eleven miles of One Ton depot they had fuel for only one hot meal and food for two days.

The doomed explorer wrote apologetically of his "rough notes." He said these and the bodies must tell the tale. He appealed to his countrymen for the care of those dependent upon the perishing explorers.

Grief and pride in the simple narrative of high courage, endurance and sacrifice given in Capt. Robert F. Scott's farewell message to the world are close competitors for dominance in the feelings of the British public. "It is a white and not a black story," he wrote for these gallant souls who have done and dared so greatly, "was the comment of a cabinet minister."

The closing words of Captain Scott's epic were: "Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardship, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. But surely, surely upon us are properly provided for."

Words Have Electric Effect. Steps are on foot to respond to his appeal to the nation by assuring a comfortable future for those dependent on the men who, while awaiting certain death, still could write that they did not regret their journey.

A memorial service for Captain Scott and his companions is to be held in St. Paul's cathedral Friday. Flags in all parts of London are flying at half mast.

DYING NOTE FROM SCOTT

Foreword Message From Explorer Found on His Corpses. London, Feb. 12.—Among records found on Captain Scott was the following, written at the time he realized his mission must end in disaster. It is his last message to the world, completed while the pangs of hunger and suffering from cold were slowly but surely killing him and his companions.

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken. 'One, the loss of pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended, and obliged the limits of stuff transported to be narrow. The weather throughout the journey was especially the long gale in 83 degrees south, stopped us. The soft snow in the lower reaches of the glacier again reduced the pace. 'We fought these untoward events

Clear Watson and Chilton. Washington, Feb. 11.—Senators Watson and Chilton of West Virginia were exonerated of the charge of corruption Saturday in connection with elections two years ago in a report decided on by the senate body.

Raise Henderson Memorial Fund. Dubuque, Ia., Feb. 11.—Over \$10,000 was raised here Saturday afternoon toward a memorial for the late Senator Allison and Speaker David B. Henderson of the national house of representatives.

Physician of Eighty Weds. New York, Feb. 10.—Reclining in his wheelchair, Dr. John George Johnson, the noted gynecologist and surgeon, now past eighty years, was married in Brooklyn to Miss Emma Bellows Roe, thirty years old, Friday.

Favors Direct Votes. Austin, Tex., Feb. 10.—The legislature passed Friday the joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

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MRS. CLEVELAND-PRESTON

Widow of Former President Cleveland becomes bride of Thomas J. Preston, Jr.



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with will and conquered, but it ate in to our reserve provisions. Every detail of our food supplies, clothing and depots made on the interior ice sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the pole and back worked out to perfection.

"The advance party would have returned to the glacier in fine form and with a surplus of food but for the astonishing failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail.

"Seaman Edgar Evans was thought to be the strongest man of the party, and Beardmore glacier is not difficult in fine weather. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. This, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties.

"We got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received a concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but let us be shaken party, with the season unduly advanced.

"But all these facts enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us on the barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate and that no one in the world would have done better in the weather which we encountered at this time of the year.

"On the summit in latitude 85 degrees to 86 degrees we had minus 20 minutes 30. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet lower, we had minus 80. On the barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, we had minus 10 in the day and minus 27 at night pretty regularly, with a continuous head wind during our day marches.

"These circumstances came on very suddenly and our work is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have any satisfactory cause.

"I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickness of a second companion, Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which had fallen on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure the final supply of food.

"Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow."

"We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, the gale blowing about us."

"Writing is difficult. 'For my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past.

"I took risks. We knew we took them. Things have come out against us and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last.

"But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for."

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(Signed) R. SCOTT. "March 25, 1912."

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KILL U. S. CITIZENS

BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICAN CAPITAL RESULTS IN DEATH OF HUNDREDS.

AMERICAN EMBASSY IS HIT

Artillery Engagement Between Madero and Diaz Forces Lasted for Over Eight Hours Without Results to Either Side.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—After eight hours of artillery battle in the heart of the capital of Mexico, a battle never before paralleled in the history of the western continent, with human losses among many Americans, the American embassy torn by shells, the Mexican revolution stands at a deadlock.

Three terrific assaults on the arsenal were repulsed by General Diaz's forces, and the situation has changed little other than the loss of life and the number of wounded on both sides.

8,000 Troops in Battle. It is impossible to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of troops engaged in the battle, but they are estimated at three or four thousand to each side. All day red and white smoke clouds have been moving dead and wounded federalists out of the zone of fire, but no estimate can be obtained of the casualties of either side.

Shot and shell have been passing over and dropping into the American colony since the battle started. It is located directly in the path of the fire from the arsenal when it is directed where Madero's troops are advancing along Chapultepec avenue.

Will Protect Americans. New York, Feb. 11.—In response to a cablegram requesting an authoritative statement on the situation in Mexico City, Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolt, cabled as follows:

"Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 10, 1913. 'The revolt is in progress. All the chances are in our favor. I will protect all American citizens and property as I did when I was in control of the port of Vera Cruz.'"

Rush Warships to Mexico. Washington, Feb. 11.—Rush orders were sent to Rear Admiral Charles Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, to hurry two of his best battleships, one to Vera Cruz, the gateway to the present government in Mexico, and the other to Tampico, which is also a dangerous revolutionary center.

Simultaneously orders were sent to Rear Admiral W. W. Southerland to dispatch the armored cruiser Colorado, now at San Diego, Cal., to Acapulco, which the smaller cruiser Devereux is now protecting.

President Taft took this action at the close of a special cabinet meeting.

Will Fight to Finish. Mexico City, Feb. 10.—Following a day of bloodshed in the national capital, in which 200 persons were killed and 500 others wounded, the fate of the republic of Mexico under President Francisco I. Madero is trembling in the balance. The long predicted revolt against the present regime, which has been smoldering practically ever since Madero overthrew Porfirio L. Diaz, was realized when a large part of the federal troops revolted against Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, another Diaz adherent, who had been confined in Belen prison since last December, and with these two popular idols at their head descended upon the national palace.

Madero Defends His Palace. President Madero, forewarned of the movement, hastily summoned those troops who had remained loyal to him and, with the aid of machine guns, met the insurgents in front of the palace. For more than an hour the Zoco, the plaza in front of the palace, was the scene of fearful carnage—soldiers and spectators alike being shot down by the bullets of the opposing forces.

The city is in an uproar of excitement and suspense; mobs are everywhere; mounted guards patrol every street in an attempt to rally the excitement and unrest. Madero is in the national palace surrounded by a regiment of volunteers whose loyalty is questioned.

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THOMAS J. PRESTON, JR.



Professor Preston, who wedded Mrs. Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.

TURK LOSS IN BATTLE

Bulgarians Clearing the Field of Foes Who Were Slain in Savage Fighting in Gallipoli.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 12.—The Turkish army in the Peninsula of Gallipoli lost 6,000 men and fifty officers during the fighting at Bulair, according to an official report issued here.

Several thousand Turkish soldiers are declared to have fallen in a battle before the Tebaljala lines on February 9 and thousands more at Charkeul.

The report of the Bulgarian army says: "Having repulsed several Turkish attacks along the Tebaljala lines, except on the extreme right flank where they were exposed to the convergent fire from the Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora and the Gulf of Buyuk Cheknedje retired to the rear. The losses of the Bulgarians were insignificant, while those of the Turks amounted to several thousand men, many due to the excellently directed Bulgarian shell fire."

"The Bulgarians are intrenching their positions in front of Bulair. Large bodies of men have been sent out to clear the field of battle of the dead bodies of Turkish soldiers, which number from 5,000 to 6,000. It is believed that the number of wounded Turks must be more than 12,000."

"Turkish warships shelled the Bulgarian left flank all day, but only killed one and slightly wounded another Bulgarian soldier."

"The Bulgarian infantry on shore kept up a deadly fire on the small boats loaded with Turkish troops, inflicting losses amounting to several thousand men. The Bulgarian losses in the whole affair did not exceed 100 killed and wounded."

TWO BATTLESHIPS ARE VOTED

House Naval Affairs Committee Favors Plan by Vote of 14 to 7—\$15,000,000 Apiece Is Cost.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Two battleships in this year's naval appropriation were decided upon by the house naval affairs committee by a vote of 14 to 7. Six destroyers, four submarines, one supply ship and one transport will also be provided. The two new dreadnoughts are to cost approximately \$15,000,000 each. The appropriations for the first year's work on all the vessels is estimated by the committee at \$20,000,000. The adoption of the two battleships a year plan comes as the climax of a hard fight in which the greater navy advocates were opposed by one contingent holding for no battleships at all and another proposing compromise on one.

LINCOLN HALL IS DEDICATED

Handsome Building at University of Illinois Is a Memorial to the Martyred President.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 12.—Lincoln Hall, the handsome building at the University of Illinois, erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and devoted to the study of the humanities, was formally dedicated today. The occasion was graced by the presence of noted educators from distant points, Governor Dunne and other state officials, and a large number of students of the university. The exercises occupied the entire day.

In the morning there were three addresses on the importance of the day by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard, Dr. J. B. Woodbridge of Columbia, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews.

ELECTORAL VOTE IS COUNTED

Final Step in the Election of Wilson and Marshall Taken by Congress in Joint Session.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Woodrow Wilson and Thomas H. Marshall were formally elected president and vice-president of the United States today, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The last move in carrying out the will of the people registered at the polls on November 3, 1912, was staged in the house of representatives, where members of both house and the senate met in joint session shortly after one o'clock today.

The total electoral vote was announced as follows: Wilson, 435; Taft, 8; Roosevelt, 58.

Employment for Many

Employment at Wisconsin free employment agency thought to be the state's shortest decided increase in January over December, according to reports the state industrial commission received. The reports showed that all industries, with the exception of ice-harvesting, called for more men than the previous year. The four bureau had calls during January for 2,322 men and 689 women, which was an increase over December of nearly twenty-one per cent.

The mild weather delayed the employment of ice workers, especially in the southern part of the state, which showed a decrease of almost one-third of the business done last year. The recent cold weather has increased the demand for these laborers, and the lumbering districts are proving more active than they have in many years.

The free employment office here is able to place a large number of unskilled workers at work immediately in the metal trades, with wages running from 27 1/2 cents an hour for skilled labor to 40 cents an hour.

Unit School and Home

Sectional meetings marked the program of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Northeast Wisconsin Teachers' association at Green Bay. The problem of bringing the school closer to the home was discussed by speakers at the rural department meetings, and their relations of normal schools to high schools was discussed at the meeting of high school section.

Prof. H. S. Youker advocated an elective course for students in high schools who intend entering normal school or university.

To Give Farmers Credit

The Wisconsin Advancement association, in annual session in Milwaukee, devoted time to discussion of banking and credits for farmers.

STATE PROPOSES

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 19, 1913

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as Second Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......75
Three Months......50

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged. The columns of the Tribune are 24 inches wide, making a whole column advertisement cost \$2.88 for one insertion. Additional insertion cost at the same rate. All local notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of entertainments where an admission fee is charged will be charged at 5 cents per line.

MAY BE A NEEDED REFORM

Country at Large Has Enough Burdens Without Helping Washington Residents.

Three million dollars is to be the saving to the people of the country by the fact that Congressmen from Kentucky are Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. He discovered that the people in the states are paying one half of the taxes for those who reside in the District of Columbia and until he began to make a fight in Congress they did not know it. Even some of the members of Congress did not know it.

The practice of the government standing one-half of the taxes for residents of the District of Columbia is an old one. It has been going on for years. Custom is a hard thing to break down. But there is really no more reason why the people of the states should bear half of the expense of maintaining the District of Columbia than there is why they should pay half of the taxes of the residents of the capitals of states.

The old policy of the government to stand one-half of the taxes makes Washington a fine place for tax dodging millionaires to build their palaces. It might only be expected that when Mr. Johnson began his fight pressure would be brought to bear on him to force him to abandon it. It was. The great newspapers of Washington flayed him and ridiculed him; the Senate set itself up against him, he was opposed on the floor of the House, and he had to fight, and fight hard, for every inch of headway he made.

But Mr. Johnson took the attitude that he was sent to Congress to serve the best interests of all the people and not for the purpose of perpetuating soft snags for the wealthy of the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson, after a hard fight, succeeded in striking more than three millions of dollars out of the last appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

"The people back in the states are taxed to carry on their local city, county and state governments; and, in addition, are taxed to pay one half of all the municipal expenses of the city of Washington," declared Mr. Johnson. "Congress quarrels and fights within itself over the question as to whether one or two battleships shall be built, and without batting an eye or asking a question votes the price of a dinner brought to Washington each Congress. Widows of the old soldiers are compelled to fight and scramble for an eight dollar or a twelve dollar a month pension, but the widow of a Washington policeman is paid a pension of fifty dollars a month and no questions asked, while the eight dollar pensioned widow back in the states is taxed to help pay it. The same may be said of the old soldier himself."

"The county school teacher bears her part of a tax burden in order to pay the school teacher \$1,800 for teaching 280 hours in the schools of Washington. The school teacher in the states bears its proportion of tax at home for school books, and then pays a tax to buy school books for the child of the millionaire who lives in Washington. The farmer on the rural route in the states must carry a lantern on his road or travel in the dark while he pays his proportion of the cost to put electric lights on the rural routes which lead out of the city of Washington to the limits of the seventy square miles which constitute the District of Columbia.

"The school child back in the states is given desk room in its humble school at a cost of a dollar or two, while that child bears its proportion of tax which is imposed upon the Amor in people to give desk room cost \$2 twelve hundred and ten dollars for each child which has entered the school age during the last five years in the City of Washington."

THE COST OF LIVING.

A recently published chart on the increase in the cost of living shows some interesting details.

Taking 1890 as its starting point and pinning all costs at that time at 100, it shows the steady increase in the cost of necessities and taxes, the decrease in certain other expenses. Wages show a decrease until after the panic of 1893, when they began to ascend and reach steadily at it until the panic of 1907, when they dropped slightly but quickly renewed their climb until now they touch 40 per cent advance. Clothing, at the same time, with very little variation, climbed steadily and is now at the 40 per cent advance mark.

Food, since 1890 has dropped to more than 20 per cent under the 100 mark—in 1896—and climbed until now is at the 30 per cent mark above 100. Rents, however, have steadily climbed, defying both panics, until now they touch the 70 per cent mark above the 100, and are raising the cost of living steadily until now they reach the 62 per cent mark. At the same time, public service charges show a steady decline to 25 per cent below that 100 starting point.

It is to be noted in the detail of this chart that rents have kept right along with taxes, a little higher but following pretty much the same curves. That answers the question as to who pays the taxes on real property—the tenant. It shows in all the detail that all costs have been assisted in their advances by the advance in taxes, they having advanced more sharply than any other item on the chart. That shows pretty clearly the part the increasing cost of government has had to do with the increasing cost of living.

There is something for the taxpayer in this—it being remembered that every consumer, every rent payer, every taxpayer, the taxes on the food and the taxes on the clothing and the taxes on the land and the taxes on the things which he handles.

Waterway Transportation.

It is stated on good authority that whereas the freight tonnage of the country has increased 125 per cent in the past ten years, railroad equipment has increased but 15 per cent during the same period. At certain seasons of the year, when the movement of perishable crops is imperative, many shippers, who have no matter of choice preferred to rely upon the railroads for transportation of their products, are consequently sadly disappointed and the retailer, jobber or consumer of such products has naturally been subjected to the same aggravating and oftentimes costly delays in their receipt.

To alleviate this condition, manufacturers and shippers are wont to embark upon a campaign of agitation before the much-dreaded car shortage arrives, and their customers lend their cooperation by leading the way when cars are plentiful. At its best, this is a makeshift precaution to be exercised year in, year out, without promise of permanent relief, and will remain so until some more tangible solution of the difficulty is found.

Last year's bountiful crops demonstrated to even a much greater extent the hardship wrought on the shipper by the scarcity of cars, and it is doubtless largely responsible for what seems to be concerted action on the part of Illinois manufacturers for the immediate rehabilitation of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal.

This waterway was built in the year 1848 at a cost of nine million dollars and originally provided a channel 60 feet wide by 6 feet deep from Chicago to LaSalle.

That it was extensively used may be gauged from the fact that in the year 1882 more than one million tons of freight were transported over it. Railroad competition, the advocacy of a deeper channel and a variety of other causes eventually curtailed its use. It died in later years it has been practically discarded by other than pleasure craft.

Test shipments made in this waterway in the fall of last year, however, show that it is still navigable, and, according to the recent report of the government engineers engaged to ascertain the cost of its complete rehabilitation, one million dollars will suffice.

In time, the state will be asked to appropriate this amount and, inasmuch as the plan, if consummated, will provide relief to shippers, when railroad equipment is at a premium, it is one well worthy of the support of the dealer, to whom so much depends upon the prompt receipt of his goods.

A Pretty Art Calendar.

We have just received from the Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill., their Art Calendar for 1913. It measures 9 inches in length by 13 inches in width and is lithographed in 14 exquisite colors and gold. The title is "The Mother and Child." More words cannot begin to do justice to the remarkable beauty of this charming work of art. It must be seen to be appreciated. By sending 10 cents (coin or stamps) to the above address this handsome painting will be sent you postpaid. If you are interested in farming also ask the publishers to send you a free sample copy of their paper.

KELLNER.

(Too late for last week.)
The Kellner Electric & Water Power Co. will be the name of the new firm which will buy up the water power of the Four Mile Creek and it is reported the company will erect a mill on the new site. "We all hope the report is true and not a fake."

Miss Luella Lea of Seneca Corners is visiting at the Aug. Buss home a few days.

Mrs. Vogel of Milwaukee returned to her home after spending some time visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister.

Fusion services were held at the Lutheran church every Wednesday evening 7:30 o'clock, Rev. A. Kruscho conducting the services.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ramsey of Saratoga visited at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ramsey.

Dr. F. X. Pomeroyville made professional calls at the Osterman and Munroe homes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Zimmermann had their infant daughter baptized last Sunday by Rev. Kruscho.

Dr. Schunk of Crystal Lake, Ill., is living on the Steele farm now. He expects to work the farm next summer.

For up-to-date meals visit the Hotelropole. Services rendered at any hour, day or night. Special attention given to traveling men.

Visit our blacksmith, J. Yetter when in need of any blacksmithing.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK.

Miss Cecil Wolcott who has been sick for some time, is not much better at this writing. Her many friends hope to see her out soon.

Miss Burdette of New Rome, is still sawing wood in this place.

Israel Jero, who has been sick for the past three weeks is better at this writing.

Mrs. M. S. Winegarder is in Grand Rapids caring for her mother Mrs. Cella Jero who is seriously ill.

Miss and Clyde Winegarder are working for R. Jensen this week.

Clyde Wolcott has gone to Canada where he will stay for a time.

William Jero of New London was called to Grand Rapids by the sickness of his mother. He also visited his brother Israel Jero, at this place.

John Potts was a visitor at Babcock on Monday.

Mrs. Curtis Britton and son Lloyd are visiting relatives at Merrill.

Miss Bates spent the past week at Stevens Point with friends.

REMINGTON.

E. Daniels who was called suddenly away to Bremen, Ill., to attend the funeral of his father, returned to his home on Thursday.

Chas. Miller of Grand Rapids was a guest at the Sanger home on Sunday.

Gus Sanger of Nekosco visited at the parental home Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Agnes Keenan visited at her home in Dexterville from Friday until Saturday.

Miss Kate Daniels of Babcock spent Sunday with her parents here.

A large number of the school children are sick with the whooping cough. Our nice weather is appreciated by all after such a severe cold spell.

Miss Alice Caskey is teaching school in the Krueger district.

Services will be held at the Catholic church at Babcock on Sunday, Feb. 21, at nine o'clock a. m.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bowden is very sick with pneumonia.

J. W. Cary is very busy at present sawing wood for the farmers.

A number of our people attended the home talent given by the baseball club at Babcock, Feb. 4th. Much credit is due to the characters in the play of Jerry the Tramp. It was played perfect and won the applause of all present.

Mr. Taylor of Spring Creek, Adams County, was here last week taking orders for enlarged photos.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS.

TO CALIFORNIA.
—The fast transcontinental trains daily, each superbly equipped with all travel comforts, The San Francisco Overland Limited, The Los Angeles Limited, and The California Mail.

Connection is made with these trains from all points of the North Western Line. Booklets, reservations and full particulars on application to Ticket Agents, The Chicago and North Western Ry.—3 E. Adams.

THE EXTRAVAGANT AGE.

Do We Get or Give the Full Money's Worth?

Domestic inefficiency is very prevalent. Most of us are blind to our own shortcomings. The good house-keeper may find denunciations at the inefficient management of her household. The self-satisfied dame doesn't even know that she is hit, the Household Editor of Farm and Home. It is a fact that none of us can progress in any line of thought or action unless we are filled with what someone has cleverly called a "devine discontent" with self; unless we are willing to see our own shortcomings (and you know there are always friends to point them out to us); and unless we are determined to improve ourselves. Self-complacency spells stagnation, mentally, spiritually and materially. The whole world-tread is for progress, and lucky the man or woman who falls in line and keeps moving.

The old saying about a rolling stone gathering no moss seems to me a mighty foolish one. Who wants to be an old moss-back? A rolling stone is apt to have some of the sharp edges worn off, and acquire a more polished surface, but it is not a "rolling" stone. It is only a figure of speech—it does not mean anything in favor of tramps or rovers, or prodigal sons.

One of the most progressive women I ever privileged to know was 60 years old, blind since she was 50, an invalid and sufferer, confined to her room or bed most of the time during her last years. She died when she was 75, but up to her death she was as bright, mentally as most of the women of her age. She had no special educational advantages, her life had been filled with hard work, and she had always to cope, more or less, with financial stringencies.

But that woman was the greatest source of inspiration to me, as I believe she must have been to hundreds! From her invalid's chair she directed the whole household and had things running smoothly and economically.

WOMAN'S FARM EXPERIENCES.

Success Comes Slowly After Great Struggle.

Women are regarded something of a novelty in modern agriculture. The problem of farm help is usually connected with the most serious one that is encountered in agricultural work, and which, of course, is doubly difficult for the average woman farmer. Indeed most farmers regard it as almost prohibitive to women's entering that field of work. My own convictions are that it is useless for a woman to try to farm with a farmer. So many of the owner's rights are likely to be respected if the owner is a man, but from his lofty vantage ground of sex, of experience, of superior physical strength, the reuter looks with contempt upon the woman's plan, her "book-farm" notions and her ideas suggested by agricultural professors, writers contributor to Farm and Home.

When I began my undertaking, in March, 1909, there stood in the barn on this 100-acre farm in central Wisconsin 12 cows, so thin in flesh it seemed as if the bones would push thru the hide. What caused this condition? Neglect, because both a cowardly and an unavoidable shortage of feed.

The cows had been giving most of the milk in summer. This wrong practice has been gradually corrected, but it could not be accomplished at once. So much feed had to be bought, because of the droughts of 1909 and 1910, that we have gotten rid of some of the "star boarders." But six of these cows count worthy of remaining in the herd, the profits, to be sure, have been small, because of the price of feed, and unless we can raise the roughage for our stock we may have to give up the struggle as dairy farmers. But we can produce corn, and with our silage, as well as shredded fodder, we are getting help. If once we can get alfalfa established, our feed problem will be nearly solved.

Now, after three years, a pure-bred registered Jersey cow heads the herd. The feed was purchased in the winter of 1911. A Jersey cow, known for her production, was added to the herd about the same time. Four heifers freshened last spring whose records so far demonstrate the value of good care in the raising of calves. The experiment has been a struggle, and the struggling days are not over.

Location Wanted.

"In this great and glorious country of ours," exclaimed the political orator, "there is no north, no south, no east, no west."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at, came a querulous voice from the outskirts of the crowd.—Town Topics.

Hunted.

"Why is she mad?"
"He told her she had an appetite like a bird."

"Well, that was a compliment."

"She had just been reading how birds eat their own weight in a day."

Social Uplift.

"What a sanctified pose Billingsley gives his head. Do you notice how reverently he lifts his chin and rolls up his eyes?"

"Yes, he got that watching the score board."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Continued From Last Week.

"The Mayor wants me to ascertain from you the right of the City and the rights of Mr. Johnson in the present case, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, appears to me that the City is liable so long as Johnson suffers in any way from his injury, but I would like to get the information of your committee in this matter, so that I may submit it to you Mayor and Council, as early as possible, Tuesday, February 4th, next. I will appreciate your co-operation in this matter."

I received a reply to the above letter, as follows:

"In re William Johnson vs. City of Grand Rapids.

"Under the provisions of the Compensation Act the employee, injured accidentally while performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment, is entitled to receive from the employer such medical and surgical treatment, medicine, supplies, etc., reasonably necessary at the time of the accident and thereafter for ninety days, or for a longer period if the doctor of the injury. In addition to the medical and surgical treatment the employee is entitled to an indemnity of 65 per cent of his average weekly wage while totally disabled, while permanently disabled the employee is entitled to 65 per cent of his loss in wage. In no event, can the injured employee recover more than four times his average annual wage."

Your letter you state that William Johnson at the time of the accident, was receiving \$1.75 per day. At this figure his average weekly wage would be \$10.00 and while totally disabled he is entitled to receive from the City \$6 per day for any period of partial disability he is entitled to receive an indemnity of 65 per cent of his loss in wage."

(Signed) Industrial Commission. L. A. Farrell, Chief Examiner.

This correspondence is submitted for your information to be used in connection with the report of the city health commissioner. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

Geo. P. Hambrecht, City Attorney.

Moved and seconded that Wm. Johnson be allowed \$1.00 per week providing he is drawing a salary of \$5.00 per week.

Motion carried by the following vote: The clerk calling the roll.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the Electric & Water Co. is submitted for recommendation that the petition be denied for the reason that the Electric & Water company did not specify when they intended to install the plant.

On motion the report was accepted. The following resolution was presented by Alderman Whitrock and on motion adopted by the following vote, the clerk calling the roll.

Ayes—Billmeyer, McCarthy, Getzel, Whitrock, Andrew, Whitrock, Payne, and Jeffrey.

Nays—Andrew, Davis, Nash and Anderson.

WHEREAS, The Grand Rapids Electric company started to install a new plant of a franchise granted by the City of Grand Rapids, and

WHEREAS, In the granting of said franchise the city reserved the right of option to purchase the plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric company at any time after its completion at its fair cash value, the value of the franchise to be excluded in computing such fair cash value, and the value to be determined on the motion of the city by the usual methods of arbitration, and

WHEREAS, It has always been the understanding of the stockholders and the public generally that said company was to be operated in such a manner that its stockholders and the city were to receive its lights at cost, and that there was to be no profit in conducting the business; and that eventually the city was to become the owner of said company, and

WHEREAS, It is generally believed the City has at all times and is now paying much more for its city lighting, and its pumping for water works, in proportion to the private water works, and power have and are paying for the same, and

WHEREAS, By reason of the City having paid much more than the cost of its lighting and pumping, and the company having been derived entirely from the city and the users of light and power, who did not own stock, and that there was to be no profit in conducting the business; and that eventually the city was to become the owner of said company, and

WHEREAS, The city owned its own waterworks system, and has had great difficulty and suffered great inconvenience in adjusting the cost of pumping with the said Grand Rapids Electric company, and

WHEREAS, The city will continue to have a great and increasing dissatisfaction between the city and the said company by reason of the city owning the waterworks and by reason of said company furnishing the power for the pumping for the city, and

WHEREAS, The city would be very much benefited and would be able to give the city much better services in street lighting and power for pumping, and at the same time give the private users of light and power the same benefits, if the city owned the said plant, and

WHEREAS, The city could improve the lighting of the city materially if the city owned the said plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric company, and

WHEREAS, There is much controversy now between the stockholders in said company as to just what to do to rescue the public utility laws and the effect of the public utility franchise originally granted to said company and the relation of the said company to the city, and

WHEREAS, The city would ultimately suffer materially and seriously by reason of the said company becoming an absolute private corporation operating under the public utility law for the reasons hereinbefore stated, Now THEREFORE Be It Resolved that the City Clerk is hereby directed to prepare the proper resolutions, notices, papers, etc., to call for a special election so that the same may be held at the same time, the same election to-wit: the first Tuesday in April next as provided for by the statutes relating to the acquisition of Public Utilities by the cities, and in pursuance of the original franchise granted by the city to said company, so that the people of the city of Grand Rapids may by their ballot determine whether or not the city should purchase, acquire, own and operate the plant of the Grand Rapids Electric company, doing its own city lighting and furnishing its own power for pumping and other municipal purposes.

Max Witrock.

The following petition was presented and on motion referred to the City Attorney with instructions to file it before the Board of Public Utilities.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids: Gentlemen: I herewith submit the report of my office for the month of January.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 4, 1913.

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HOLIDAYING IN THE WINTER

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT BY WESTERN CANADIANS IN WINTER SEASON.

"An unusually large number of Western Canada people are leaving or preparing to leave to spend the winter in California."

The above item of news was clipped from a Western Canada paper early in December. In the same paper were items of news conveying the intelligence that hundreds of Western Canadians were also taking a trip abroad, spending the Christmas season "at home," as they yet term the old land. The Scandinavian element participated largely in the holiday business of the railroads, and the steamships, but they had returned early. Early in December the east bound trains and boats were loaded, and an estimate furnished by the railroad people gave upwards of twelve thousand as the number who would make the Christmas holiday visit abroad. This does not mean that these people are leaving to avoid the coldness of the winter, nor for any climatic conditions whatever. They have come out to Canada and have done so well that they can afford the hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars or more that it takes to carry them across and back. When they came to Canada they did not have that much money all told, but now they are wealthy and on their return will bring some of their friends with them.

There are those, too, who on their wheat farms have made sufficient money that they can afford to take a holiday, and what better winter holidaying ground could they have than California? How many in other farming districts of the continent could afford the money and the time that these people can?—Advertiser.

Surprise for Mother.

A Chicago school teacher, who with great gusto of the "showed little" "colored brother" who once arrived at school provided with a most unusual excuse for tardiness. "I couldn't help him late, please, teacher," he bubbled, shrilly. "Somebody happened to us last night. My maw, she went to bed with a headache, and when she wakes up this mornin', dere's two little quilts (and one on her) and she ain't no more. She don't know nuffin 'bout 'em, tell who wake up. Ain't my maw, she so 's'pised, she can't get up to get 'em ready for school!"

As to the Wedding Carb.

Colonel Walworth occasionally turns his attention from drawing down candidates to dressing up inquiring correspondents. Listen to this advice from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"There are two reasons for being married in a dress suit, young man. It's fashionable and it's your last chance to get a dress suit."

"This can be considered good advice, founded on observation and experience, even if it is a little pessimistic."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What She Meant.

"So you think I smoke too much?" he asked, just to keep up a conversation that seemed to be languishing.

"Not at all," she answered, not very skillfully concealing a yawn.

"You said you thought so."

"Pardon me. I don't think you are smoking too much."

"Didn't you say that I'd die if I didn't cut it down?"

"Yes, that's what I said."

"It took him a long time to get it, and then he was quite angry."

More Deadly Than the Gun.

A small country boy was carrying a dead cottontail by the ears.

"Hello, son, did you shoot that rabbit?" inquired a city man who had hunted all day with no success.

"No," sarcastically replied theurchin. "I scolded it and it died of mortification."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletch*er. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

He only is rich who owns the day and no one owns the day who allows it to be invaded with worry, and fret, and anxiety.—Emerson.

Agreeing With Her.

"I was a fool when I married you!"

"Yes, and you married a fool!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, and soothes the stomach.

It is far better to be to be an easy one.

He's a good man who sleeps all the time.

As a stoker a porous plaster hasn't anything on a bad habit.

SUCCESS Depends largely upon the physician's advice. No man or woman can do their best work if troubled with a weak stomach. Don't procrastinate.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery promotes the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It makes men and women strong in body and active in mind.

Ask Your Druggist for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are a gentle but powerful remedy for all liver troubles. They are sold by all druggists and grocers. A bottle costs 25 cents. A box of six costs \$1.00. The name of the druggist or grocer must be on the wrapper. **Warranted Genuine.**

KEZIAH COFFIN

by Joseph C. Lincoln Author of Cy Whittaker's Place Capt. Eri, Etc. Illustrations by Elsworth Young Copyright, 1909, by D. Appleton & Company

SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Keziah Coffin, supposed widow, is arranging to move from Trumet to Boston, following the death of her husband, who was killed in the war. Her son, Kyan, a young man, is coming to her from the West, where he has been working on a ranch. He is a handsome, well-to-do man, and his arrival is a great surprise to his mother. She has been waiting for him for many years, and she is now ready to give up her life in the West and move to Boston with him. She is a very kind and loving mother, and she is very proud of her son. She is also a very strong and independent woman, and she is not afraid to stand up for her rights. She is a very good friend to her neighbors, and she is a very good mother to her son. She is a very good woman in every way.

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued.)

She hesitated. In a measure she was relieved, for she had feared the man at the door might be her husband. But she was greatly agitated and troubled. Everyone in the place was looking at her.

"Nat," she said, trying to speak firmly. "I can't see you now. I'm very busy. Please go away."

"Come!"

"I can't come. Go away. Please!"

"Keziah, I'm waitin'. And I'm goin' to wait if I stay here all night. Come!"

She obeyed them. She could not have a scene there, before all these strangers. She stepped past him into the little room. He followed and closed the door.

"Nat," she said, turning to him. "Why did you come? How could you be so cruel?"

He interrupted her, but not with words. The next moment his arms were about her and she was pressed tight against the breast of his blue jacket.

"Keziah," he whispered. "I've come to take you home. Home for good. No, stay where you are and I'll tell you all about it. Praise be to God! we're off the rocks at last. All that's left is to love you to love me, and by the everlasting, that's what I'm here for!"

When Upham came up the stairs after his long interview with "the boss," he found the door at the top closed. When he rattled the latch that door was opened by a stranger.

"Are you Mr. Hallett?" asked Captain Nat briskly.

"No, I'm not. Mr. Hallett is in his office on the first floor. But what—"

"On the main deck, boy? Well, all right; we won't trouble him. You'll do just as well; I judge you're one of the mates of this craft. You tell Mr. Hallett that this lady here has decided not to cruise with him any longer. No fault to find, you understand, but she's got a better berth. She's going to ship along with me. Ain't that so, Keziah?"

Keziah, pale, trembling, scarcely realizing the situation even yet, did not speak. But Captain Nat Hammond seemed to find his answer in her silence. A few minutes later, her arm in his, they descended the sunny stairs, and emerged into the sunshine together.

That afternoon Mr. Abner Stone again "washed his hands" of his poor relation—this time, as he indignantly declared, "for good and all."

CHAPTER XXI.

In Which Keziah's Parson Preaches Once More.

Time has wrought many changes in Trumet. The packet long since ceased to ply between the village and Boston, the stage has been superseded by the locomotive, the old "square-riggers," commanded by Cape Cod men, no longer sail the seas. Along the main road the houses have changed hands.

heads swung in that direction—all but Mr. Pepper's that is. The minister and Grace were coming up the aisle and behind them came Captain Nat Hammond and Keziah Coffin. Nat was smiling and self-possessed. He was smiling, but he seemed to be bearing the ordeal bravely. It was Grace's first visit to the church, also, and she was plainly embarrassed. To be stared at by eighty odd pairs of eyes, and to catch whispered comments from the stanch' tongues, is likely to embarrass one.

Yet the comments were all friendly. "I declare!" whispered Mrs. Prince. "I never see her look so pretty afore."

I knew she was the best looking girl in this town, but I never realized it. She was such a beauty. Well, she was, one thing sartin'—we've got the handsomest parson, and parson's wife in this county."

"The minister went up the stairs to the pulpit. He was still white and thin, but his eyes were bright and his voice clear. He gave the opening hymn and the service began."

He said it was the finest sermon ever preached in that church, and perhaps it was. When it was over, the fore the benediction was pronounced, Ellery stepped out from behind the pulpit to the edge of the platform. He looked over the friendly faces upturned to him, and for an instant, it seemed that he could not trust himself to speak.

"My friends," he said. "I cannot let you go without a personal word. I owe you so much, all of you, that nothing I can say will convey to you my feeling of gratitude and love for this congregation and all through. You have stood by me all through. I have trusted me and believed in me. I have come to Trumet a stranger. I have found here the true friends a man could hope to find—yes, and more than friends. If I live, and while I live, I shall hope to prove by the best effort that I can, my realization of what I owe you, and my desire to repay it, even though the payment must, of necessity, be so inadequate. God bless you all—and thank you."

There was much hand-shaking and congratulation and the church emptied slowly. Among the last to leave were the Peppers and Mr. Pratt. Lavina took the minister aside.

"Mr. Ellery," she whispered. "I've been to the office, and I've found that the owners decided at once that he should command the addition to their fleet. She was to sail for Liverpool and Keziah was to be a passenger."

"I can't hardly wait to get to sea," went on Nat. "Think of it! No more lonesome meals in the cabin, thinkin' about you and about home. No, sir! you and home'll be right aboard with me. Think of the fun we'll have in the foreign ports. I ain't rich enough to give you what you deserve, nowhere near; but I'll work hard and do my best, my girl—you heard."

Keziah was looking out over the bay, her eyes brighter than the sunset. Now she turned to look up into his face.

"Rich!" she repeated, with a little catch in her voice. "Rich! there never was a woman in this world so rich as I am this minute. Or so happy, either."

THE END.

LANDLORD ENJOYS THE JOKE

Friend of Tenants in French Capital Finds Himself in Something of a Dilemma.

For once that French public benefactor known as Cochon, who champions poor families who cannot find lodgings, has reckoned without his host. Whenever a tenant has trouble with his landlord and desires to put him to inconvenience he sends for Cochon. The latter is always ready to get even with landlords, and eagerly responds to in the invitations he receives.

A student at the Ecole des Arts and Manufactures was at loggerheads with his landlord and obtained the breaking of his lease for a flat in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. Before clearing out he thought he would like a little fun at the landlord's expense.

A message was sent to the indispensable Cochon, the erstwhile secretary of the Tenants' league and the founder of a similar institution for the students of three families, each consisting of four children. The families did not enjoy their new quarters long, for the landlord obtained an order for their immediate expulsion.

The evicted families now look to Cochon to find new quarters for them. Cochon does not know where he can find them. His responsibility is a heavy one. For once the table have been turned upon him.

And Meet So Dear.

At a o'clock and read the fragments from the convention. Under the arm he carried a bundle. "It's liver for dinner tonight," he explained. "I ought to be getting home with it before it spoils in this heat." His car came along just then, but a new bullet went up, so he stayed.

At 6 o'clock he was seen watching for his car with one eye, and reading a new bulletin with the other. The bullet under his arm loomed moist and warm. "I really must take the next car," he declared. "The folks in Keany expected me home at noon. I'll just wait till I get the result of this ballot and then I'll break away."

At 7 o'clock he turned from the board with a sigh of disappointment. "I hoped the nomination was coming that time, sure," said he. Still watching the bulletins, he started for his car.

On the way to the corner he tossed his bundle into a wastepaper can—Newark News.

Unprofitable.

Householder—I give you my word, three seventy-five is all I have in the house. Burglar—Well, say! When you figure me out an' me tools, how d'ye expect me to make any profit at that rate?—Life.

suffering from diphtheria in its worst stages. Mr. Mullaly, who was the senior surgeon present, saw the child, and understood at once that an immediate operation was imperative, and that even a few minutes' delay might be fatal. Diphtheria in the stage is terribly catching, and in the case of an operation such as Mr. Mullaly was to perform, the chances were a hundred to one on his catching the disease unless he took the usual precautions. It was, however, a matter of minutes. Possibly there would

which was adjourned some time ago owing to his inability to attend. It was explained that for a month he was hovering between life and death. The details of his fight for the life of a child were furnished by a doctor at Guy's hospital. "There are times," he said, "when life or death is a matter of minutes or even seconds. A child was brought into the hospital

English Hospital Surgeon, Knowing Danger, Put His Patient's Interests Before All.

An act of unselfish devotion by Mr. M. T. Mullaly, house surgeon of Guy's hospital, London, England, was disclosed at the Shoreditch court during the hearing of a case, recently

Willingly Risked His Life

English Hospital Surgeon, Knowing Danger, Put His Patient's Interests Before All.

TRIANGLE FIGHT ON

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

START IN CAMPAIGN OF 1914

Opening of Democratic Headquarters Delayed Until Wilson Makes His Appointments—G. O. P. Leaders Still Hope for Amalgamation.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Beginning not later than the first week in April, the campaigns of three parties for the control of the next house of representatives will be in full progress. There will be no halting, it is promised, at the time of the 1914 elections, for it is the intention of the three political organizations to keep up the fight till the successor to Woodrow Wilson is chosen in 1916.

At the time the plans of the Progressive party and the details of its campaign beginnings were given in these dispatches recently it was intimated that the Democrats and the Republicans might be heard from in a few days. Now it is fully assured that the Democratic and the Republican parties are to follow the early example of the Progressive party in starting its campaign, and each of the older parties hopes that it may profit thereby.

The Republican leaders have just announced that headquarters shortly will be opened in the city of Washington and that the endeavor will be to "readjust matters" and to put the organization into fighting condition for the battle of 1914.

The Democrats have not yet made public announcement, but your correspondent is able to give their party The Democratic national committee will be called to meet in Washington just prior to the inauguration of President-elect Wilson. While here the members of the committee, after a conference with Mr. Wilson, will appoint four or five men to act as leaders of a campaign which shall be continuous from now until the presidential election of 1916, the first 18 months to be given over largely to efforts to make sure that in 1914 the party shall re-grip its present majority in the house of representatives.

The Democrats intend to have their headquarters in New York, but already they are planning to have an auxiliary office in Washington for the purpose of giving immediate and direct publicity to such national legislative action as they think will appeal to the people in behalf of continued Democratic rule.

Wait for Wilson Appointments.

It is known that the Democrats would like to open headquarters at once, but they are held from so doing by a curious and interesting fact. They do not know what men Mr. Wilson intends to appoint to office. It is impossible for the Democrats today to ask any man of political prominence and of known campaigning strength to agree to take the post of campaign leader. There are four or five men who are looked upon by their party colleagues as eminently fit in a militant and strategic way to meet the leaders of Progressivism and Republicanism in the field, but the fear, or if not fear the belief, is that most of these men will be given government places by Mr. Wilson, which will keep them from giving anything but counsel to the chiefs of the active political organization.

The Republicans closed their Washington office some time ago and it was thought that it might not be opened for a long time, but the leaders of the party realized that the closing of the office might be construed as an act of hopelessness. Militant counsel has prevailed and the Republicans are to get into the triangular fight which many of them hope, if only a few of them believe, may lose its angles before long, the field becoming a scene of battle with two lines of fighting men opposing each other. That the Republicans continue to hope that some sort of an arrangement can be made by which the Progressives can be brought back into the ranks.

The Progressive leaders who talk with the Republican leaders are convinced that there is no hope of any such amalgamation unless the surrender comes from Republicanism. The Progressives campaign already is on. Progressive political clubs, Progressive service clubs and Progressive social clubs are in process of forming all over the United States.

Framing Tariff Bills.

The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee is just starting at the work of framing the tariff bills which will be introduced at the extra session. When congress gets together again, the ways and means committee, and of course they will be consulted about the bills prepared by their brethren in longer service, but the majority of the present committee will be the prevailing majority of the next committee, and so the bills which are now being framed unquestionably will be the ones to be introduced at the next session.

The hearings granted to the exporters, importers and manufacturers of the country by the ways and means committee were ended Friday night, January 31. The committee took a few days' rest before starting

noticeable percentage (from 15 to 25 per cent.) of the other type. The difference between the two types is fundamental and appears conclusively that the Pueblo people differ widely from the ancient Pueblo of the cliffs. Nevertheless, the similarity of their architecture, their industries, their culture and their religion unmistakably indicate that the Pueblos are the inheritors of the institutions of the vanished race. Some of the existing communities even possess traditions to the effect that their ancestors dwelt in the cliff homes. All these circumstances led to the conjecture that the people of the cliffs had been conquered by a more warlike people; and that the modern Pueblos represented the amalgamation of the victors and the vanquished.—Christian Herald.

Boothed the Affair.

"She says she has lost all respect for you."

"Hum."

"What's the trouble?"

"I tried to kiss her last night and she says I made a bum job of it."

CLIFF DWELLERS MIXED RACE

Evidence Seems to Prove That Original Peoples Were Conquered and Assimilated by Stronger Tribes.

The Pueblos, it is reasonably certain, are a composite race formed by the amalgamation of the ancient Cliff Dwellers with stronger nomadic tribes which conquered them, intermarried with them, and then, to a large extent, assimilated their culture.

This opinion was advanced and strongly supported with indirect evidence by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett several years ago. It has lately received confirmation that appears to remove it from the domain of conjecture into the realm of fact.

For years past Dr. Hewett has from time to time conducted excavations among the numerous prehistoric ruins west of Santa Fe. By measurement of the skulls found in the course of these excavations he has proven that the Cliff Dwellers were a people of the same type as the modern Pueblo Indians are predominantly brachycephalic (short-headed) with a

CONSTITUTION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not gripe; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach in a way that soon puts these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

RUPTURE NO CURE — NO PAY

No cutting. No pain. No loss of time from your work. Examination Free. 36 years in Milwaukee. 3,000 cured patients in Wisconsin.

Dr. Wheeler, 409 Matthews Bldg., Corner 3rd and Grand Avenues, Milwaukee, Wis. WRITE — CURE GUARANTEED

WRITE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel pain in your back, or in your chest, or in your stomach, or in your head, or in your arms, or in your legs, or in your hands, or in your feet, or in any part of your body, it is a sign that you have a rupture. It is a dangerous disease, and it is a disease that can be cured. Write to Dr. Wheeler, 409 Matthews Bldg., Corner 3rd and Grand Avenues, Milwaukee, Wis. He will send you a free pamphlet, and he will tell you how to cure your rupture.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 7-1913.

WAS NO PLACE FOR LUCINDY

Mammy Would Not Allow Daughter to Stay Where Cooking Was Done Without Human Agency.

Mammy Lou was visiting Lucindy. The latter lifted a boiling pot off the stove, set it in the fireless cooker, covered it closely and pushed it under the table.

"What's yuh agoin' t' do wid dat pot?"

"Ise agoin' to cook dem beans in do fireless cooker."

Mammy rose, a scared, doated look on her wrinkled face. "Hoes yuh mean t' tell me yuh agoin' t' bile dem beans without hah?"

Lucindy nodded.

She looked at the girl as at an apparition, then with defiance mingled with fear commanded: "Put on your bonnet! You sure is hoodooed! You ain't goin' t' live in no house where the devil does de cookin'!"—Judge.

PARADOXICAL.

"I've made a great discovery, papa."

"Well, what is it?"

"I've found out that the heavy end of a match is the light end."

Fuller's Earth.

Fuller's earth, so named from its earliest use in fulling wool, is a rather rare, soft, friable rock whose value depends altogether on its texture and its filtering and absorbent properties. It has no definite composition, mineralogically, its physical analysis determining its commercial value. Fuller's earth was first produced in the United States in the early 'nineties.

Sure.

"Don't you think that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the Old Fogey.

"It's elastic enough," replied the Grouch. "Why don't they make it more adhesive?"

One at a Time.

She—When we are married, dear, I must have three servants.

He—Certainly, darling. But try to keep each as long as possible.—St. Louis Post.

An old bachelor gets a bad case of stage fright every time he thinks of marriage.

Shivery Mornings

You can have a taste of the summer sunshine of the corn fields by serving a dish of

Post Toasties

These crisp flavoury bits of toasted white corn make an appetizing dish at any time of year.

Try them in February

and taste the delicate true maize flavour.

A dish of Toasties served either with cream or milk, or fruit, is surprisingly good.

"The Memory Lingers"

Grocers everywhere sell Toasties

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grand Rapids Tribune
BY DRUMB & SUTOR.
Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 19, 1913
Retired at the Post Office at Grand Rapids
Wisconsin, as Second Class
Mail Matter.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$10.00
Six Months.....\$6.00
Three Months.....\$3.50
Advertising Rates—For display matter
a flat rate of 12 cents an inch is charged.
The columns of the Tribune are 24 inches
long, making a one column advertisement
cost \$2.88 for one insertion. Additional in-
sertion cost at the same rate. All local ad-
vertisements, cards of thanks, notices, spec-
tacles and notices of entertainments
under an admission fee is charged will be
charged at 5 cents per line.

MAY BE A NEEDED REFORM
Country at Large Has Enough Burden Without Helping Washington Incidents.
Three million dollars is to be the saving to the people of the country as the result of the fact that Congressmen Ben Johnson of Kentucky is Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. He discovered that the people in the states are paying one half of the taxes for those who reside in the District of Columbia and until he began to make a fight in Congress they did not know it. Even some of the members of Congress did not know it.

The practice of the government standing one-half of the taxes for residents of the District of Columbia is an old one. It has been going on for years. Custom is a hard thing to break down. But there is really no more reason why the people of the states should bear half of the expense of maintaining the District of Columbia than there is why they should pay half of the taxes of the residents of the capitals of states.

The old policy of the government to stand one-half of the taxes makes Washington a fine place for tax dodging millionaires to build their palaces. It might only be expected that when Mr. Johnson began his fight pressure would be brought to bear on him to force him to abandon it. It was the great newspapers of Washington that flayed him and ridiculed him. The Senate set itself up against him, he was opposed on the floor of the House, and he had to fight, and fight hard, for every inch of headway he made.

But Mr. Johnson took the attitude that he was sent to Congress to serve the best interests of all the people and not for the purpose of perpetuating soft snafes for the wealthy of the District of Columbia. Mr. Johnson, after a hard fight, succeeded in striking more than three millions of dollars out of the last appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

"The people back in the states are taxed to carry on their local city, county and state governments; and, in addition, are taxed to pay one half of all the municipal expenses of the city of Washington," declared Mr. Johnson. "Congress quarrels and fights within itself over the question as to whether one or two battalions shall be built, and without battalions are or asking a question votes the price of a draught to Washington each Congress. Widows of the old soldiers are compelled to fight and scramble for an eighth dollar or a twelve dollar a month pension, but the widow of a Washington policeman is paid a pension of fifty dollars a month and no questions asked, while the eight dollar pensioned widow back in the States is taxed to help pay it. The same may be said of the old soldier himself."

"The county school teacher bears her part of a tax burden in order to pay the school teacher \$1,500 for teaching 240 hours in the schools of Washington. The school child back in the States bears its proportion of tax at home for school books, and then goes to a tax dodger to buy school books for the child of the millionaire who lives in Washington. The farmer on the rural route in the States must carry a lantern on his road or travel in the dark while he pays his proportion of the cost to put electric lights on the rural routes which lead out of the city of Washington to the limits of the seventy square miles which constitute the District of Columbia.

THE COST OF LIVING.

A recently published chart on the increase in the cost of living shows some interesting details.
Taking 1890 as its starting point and placing all costs at that time at 100, it shows the steady increase in the cost of necessities and taxes, the decrease in certain other expenses. Wages show a decrease until after the panic of 1893, when they began to ascend and kept steadily at it until the panic of 1907, when they dropped slightly but quickly renewed their climb until now they touch 40 per cent advance. Clothing, at the same time, with very little variation, climbed steadily and is now at the 40 per cent advance mark.

Food, since 1890 has dropped to more than 20 per cent under the 100 mark—in 1896—and climbed until now is at the 30 per cent mark above 100. Rents, however, have steadily climbed, defying both panics until now they touch the 70 per cent mark above 100, and taxes have advanced fairly steadily until now they reach the 62 per cent mark. At the same time, public service charges show a steady decline to 25 per cent below that 100 starting point.

It is to be noted in the detail of this chart that rents have kept right along with taxes, a little higher but following pretty much the same curves. That answers the question as to who pays the taxes on real property—the tenant. It shows in all the detail that all costs have been assisted in their advances by the advance in taxes, their having advanced more sharply than any other item save rent. That shows pretty clearly the part the increasing cost of government has had to do with the increasing cost of living.

There is something for the taxpayer in this—it being remembered that every consumer, every renter, every taxpayer paying the taxes on rents, on the food and on the paying through rents on the landlord, and every other class of taxpayers who handle

Waterway Transportation.
It is stated on good authority that whereas the freight tonnage of the country has increased 125 per cent in the past ten years, railroad equipment has increased but 15 per cent during the same period. At certain seasons of the year, when the movement of perishable crops is imperative, many shippers, who have as a matter of choice preferred to rely upon the railroads for transportation of their products, are consequently sadly disappointed and the retailer, jobber or consumer of such products has naturally been subjected to the same aggravating and oftentimes costly delays in their receipt.

To alleviate this condition, manufacturers and shippers are wont to embark upon a campaign of anticipation before the much-dreaded car shortage arrives, and their customers lend their co-operation by loading their warehouses to the fullest capacity when cars are plentiful. At its best, this is merely a makeshift precaution to be exercised year in, year out, without promise of permanent relief, and will remain so until some more tangible solution of the difficulty is found.

Last year's beautiful crops demonstrated to even a much greater extent the hardship wrought on the shipper by the scarcity of cars, and is doubtless largely responsible for what seems to be concerted action on the part of Illinois manufacturers for the immediate rehabilitation of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal.

This waterway was built in the year 1848 at a cost of nine millions dollars and originally provided a channel 60 feet wide by 6 feet deep from Chicago to LaSalle.

"That it was extensively used may be gauged from the fact that in the year 1892 more than one million tons of freight were transported over it. But some competition, the advocacy of a deeper channel and a variety of other causes eventually curtailed its use, until in late years it has been practically discarded by other than pleasure craft.

Test shipments conducted over this waterway in the fall of last year, however, show that it is still navigable, and, according to the recent report of the government engineers engaged to ascertain the cost of its complete rehabilitation, one million dollars will suffice.

In time, the state will be asked to appropriate this amount and, inasmuch as the plan, if consummated, will provide relief to shippers, when railroad equipment is at a premium, it is one well worthy of the support of the dealer, to whom so much depends upon the prompt receipt of his goods.

A Pretty Art Calendar.

We have just received from the Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill., their Art Panel Calendar for 1913. It measures 3 feet in length by 7 1/2 inches in width and is lithographed in 14 exquisite colors and gold. The title is "The Mother and Child." More words cannot begin to do justice to the remarkable beauty of this charming work of art. It must be seen to be appreciated. By sending 10 cents (coin or stamps) to the above address this handsome painting will be sent you postpaid. If you are interested in farming also ask the publishers to send you a free sample copy of their paper.

KELLNER.

(Two Late for Last Week.)
The Kellner Electric & Water Power Co. will be the name of the new firm which will buy up the water power of the Four Mile Creek and it is reported the company will erect a mill on the new site. "We all hope the report is true and not a fake."

Miss Luella Lev of Angus Corners is visiting at the Sengs home a few days.
Mrs. Vogel of Milwaukee returned to her home after spending some time visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister.

Fusion services are held at the Lutheran church every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. A. Krusche conducting the services.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ramsey of Sargata visited at the home of the children's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ramsey.

Mr. J. N. Poinville made professional calls at the Osterman and Munroe homes.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Zimmermann had their infant daughter baptized last Sunday by Rev. Krusche.

If, Schank of Crystal Lake, Ill., is living on the Steinkamp farm now, he expects to work the farm next summer.

For up-to-date meals visit the Hotel Neuse. Services rendered at any hour, day or night. Special attention given to traveling men.

Visit our blacksmith, J. Vetter when in need of any blacksmithing.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK.

Miss Cecil Wolcott who has been sick for some time, is not much better at this writing. Her many friends hope to see her out soon.

Billy Burkhle of New Rome, is still saving wood in this place.

Israel Jero, who has been sick for the past three weeks is better at this writing.

Mrs. M. S. Winegarden is in Grand Rapids caring for her mother Mrs. Celia Jero who is seriously ill.

Elmer and Clyde Winegarden are working for R. Jensen this week.

Clyde Wolcott has gone to Canada where he will stay for a time.

William Jero of New London, was called to Grand Rapids by the sickness of his mother. He also visited his brother Israel Jero, at this place. John Potts was a visitor at Babcock on Monday.

BIRON.

Mrs. Curtis Biron and son Lloyd are visiting relatives at Merrill.

REMINGTON.

E. Daniels who was called suddenly away to Emden, Ill., to attend the funeral of his father, returned to his home on Thursday.

Chas. Miller of Grand Rapids was a guest at the Sanger home on Sunday. Gus Sanger of Nekosia visited at the Sanger home Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Agnes Keenan visited at her home in Dexterville from Friday until Saturday.

Miss Kate Daniels of Babcock spent Sunday with her parents here.

A large number of the school children are sick with the whooping cough. Our nice weather is appreciated by all after such a severe cold spell.

Miss Alice Casey is teaching school in the Kruger district.

Services will be held at the Catholic church at Babcock on Sunday, Feb. 21, at nine o'clock a. m.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dowden is very sick with pneumonia.

J. W. Cary is very busy at present sawing wood for the farmers.

A number of our people attended the home talent given by the baseball club at Babcock, Feb. 4th. Much credit is due to the characters in the play of Jerry the Temp. It was played of perfect and won the applause of all present.

Mr. Taylor of Spring Creek, Adams County, was here last week taking orders for enlarged photos.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS.

TO CALIFORNIA.

"The fast transcontinental trains daily, each superbly equipped with all travel comforts—the San Francisco Overland Limited, the Los Angeles Limited, and the California Mail.

Connection is made with these trains from all points of the North Western Line. Booklets, reservations and full particulars, on application to Ticket Agents, The Chicago and North Western Ry.—2 L. Adv.

THE EXTRAVAGANT AGE.

Do We Get or Give the Full Money's Worth?

Domestic inefficiency is very prevalent. Most of us are blind to our own shortcomings. The good house-keeper may hurl denunciations at the inefficient one, but bless you, the self-satisfied dame doesn't even know that she is pit, the Household Editor of Farm and Home. It is a fact that none of us can press in any line of thought or action an essay we are filled with what is only a figure of speech called a "vested discontent" with self, unless we are willing to see our own shortcomings (and you know there are always) and unless we are determined to improve ourselves. Self-complacency, stagnation, mentally, spiritually and materially. The whole world-trend is for progress, and lucky the man or woman who falls in line and keeps moving.

The old saying about a rolling stone gathering no moss seems to me a mighty foolish one. Who wants to be an old moss-back? A rolling stone is apt to have some of the sharp edges worn off, and acquire a nice polish. Of course, used in that way, "rolling" is only a figure of speech. It does not mean anything in favor of tramps or rovers, or prodigal sons.

One of the most progressive women I was ever privileged to know was 60 years old, blind since she was 50, an invalid and suffered from rheumatism and bedridden most of the time during her last years. She died when she was 75, but up to her death she was as bright mentally as many a woman half her age is not. She had had no special educational advantages, her life had been filled with hard work, and she had always to cope, more or less, with financial stringencies. But that woman was the greatest source of inspiration to me, as I believe she must have been to hundreds. Her inviolable character directed the whole household and had things running smoothly and economically.

WOMAN'S FARM EXPERIENCES.

Success Comes Slowly After Great Struggle.

Women are regarded something of a novelty in modern agriculture. The problem of farm help is usually conceded to be the most serious one yet encountered in agricultural work, and which, of course, is doubly difficult for the average woman farmer. Indeed most farmers regard it as almost prohibitive to woman's entering what field of work. My own convictions are that it is useless for a woman to try to farm with a reter. Some few of the owner's rights are likely to be respected if the owner is a man, but from his lofty vantage ground of superior experience, of superior physical strength, the man's right of contention is that it is useless for a woman to try to farm with a reter. Some few of the owner's rights are likely to be respected if the owner is a man, but from his lofty vantage ground of superior experience, of superior physical strength, the man's right of contention is that it is useless for a woman to try to farm with a reter.

When I began my undertaking, in March, 1909, there stood in the barn on this 100-acre farm in central Wisconsin 12 cows, so thin in flesh it seemed as if the bones would push thru the hide. What caused this condition? Neglect, indifference, both avoidable, and an unavoidable shortage of feed.

The cows had been giving most milk in summer. This wrong practice has been gradually corrected, but it could not be accomplished at once. So much feed had to be bought. The cause of the droughts of 1909 and 1910, that we have gotten rid of some of the "star boarders." But six of these cows we count worthy of remaining in the herd for profits, to be sure, have been small, because of the price of hay, and unless we can raise the roughage for our stock we may have to give up the struggle as dairy farmers. But we can produce corn, and with our silage, as well as shredded fodder, we are greatly helped. If once we can get alfalfa established, our feed problem will be nearly solved.

Now, after three years, a pure-bred registered Guernsey sire heads the herd. He was purchased in the winter of 1911. A Jersey cow, known for her production, was added to the herd about the same time. Four heifers freshened last spring whose records so far demonstrate the value of good care in the raising of calves. This experiment has been a struggle, and the struggling days are not over.

Location Wanted.

"In this great and glorious country of ours," exclaimed the political orator, "there is no north, no south, no east, no west."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at," came a querulous voice from the outskirts of the crowd.—Town Topics.

Huffed.

"Why is she mad?"
"He told her she had an appetite like a bird."

"Well, that was a compliment."
"She had just been reading how birds eat their own weight in a day."

Sochi Uplift.

"What a sanctified pose Billingsley gives his head. Do you notice how reverently he lifts his chin and rolls up his eyes?"
"Yes, he got that watching the score board."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Continued From Last Week.

"The Mayor wants me to ascertain from you the right of the City and the rights of Mr. Johnson to the present case, under the Workman's Compensation Act. It appears to me that the city is liable so long as Johnson suffers in any way from his injury, but I would like to get some information of your committee in this matter, so that I may submit it to our Mayor and Common Council, not later than Tuesday, February 4th, next. I will appreciate your co-operation in this matter."

I received a reply to the above letter, as follows:
"In re William Johnson vs. City of Grand Rapids."

"Under the provisions of the Compensation Act the employee, injured suddenly while performing his duties, growing out of and incidental to his employment, is entitled to receive from the employer such medical and surgical treatment, medicine, supplies, etc., reasonably necessary at the time of the accident and thereafter for ninety days, to relieve and cure him from the effects of the injury. In addition to the medical and surgical treatment, the employee is entitled to an indemnity of 65 per cent of his average weekly wage for the time of the accident and thereafter for ninety days, to relieve and cure him from the effects of the injury. In no event, can the injured employee recover more than four times his average annual wage."

"In your letter you state that William Johnson at the time of the accident, was receiving \$17.75 per day. At this figure his average weekly wage would be \$110.00 and while totally disabled he is entitled to receive from the city \$71.50 per week. For each day of partial disability he is entitled to receive an indemnity of 65 per cent of his loss in wage."
(Signed:) Industrial Commissioner, L. A. Farrell, Chief Examiner.

This information is submitted for your information to be used in connection with the report of the city health commissioner. All of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated at the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

Geo. P. Hambrecht, City Attorney.

Moved and seconded that Wm. Johnson be allowed \$100.00 per week providing he is drawing a salary of \$8.00 per week at present.

Motion carried by the following vote: The Clerk calling the roll.

The committee to whom was referred the application of the Electric & Water Co. for a gas franchise reported recommending that the petition be granted for the reasons that the Electric & Water company did not specify when they intended to install the plant.

On motion the report was accepted. The following resolution was presented by Alderman W. H. Carey and adopted by the following vote: The clerk calling the roll.

Ayes—Billmeyer, McCarthy, Getzlauf, Lukasecki, Vescheke, Witbeck, Payne, and Jeffrey.

Nays—Andrews, Davis, Nash and Anderson.

WHEREAS, The Grand Rapids Electric company started and was for many years operating under and by virtue of a franchise granted by the City of Grand Rapids, and in the granting of said franchise the city reserved the right or option to purchase the entire plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric company at any time after its completion at its fair cash value, and the value to be determined on the basis of the value of the plant as determined by the city by the usual methods of valuation, and

WHEREAS, It has always been the understanding of the stockholders and the public generally that said company was to be operated in such a manner that its stockholders and the city were to receive its lights at cost, and that there was to be no profit in conducting the business; and that eventually the city was to become the owner of the entire plant and appurtenances of said company, and

WHEREAS, It is generally believed the City has at all times and is now paying much more for its city lights than the pumping for water works in proportion than private users of high and power have and are paying for the same, and

WHEREAS, By reason of the City having paid much more than the cost for its city lights and the said company has made a large profit, said profit having been derived entirely from the city and the users of light and power, who did not own stock, and

WHEREAS, The City owns its own waterworks and pays for the same, and the city has last year has had great difficulty and suffered great inconvenience in adjusting the cost of pumping with the said Grand Rapids Electric company, and

WHEREAS, There will continue to be a disagreement and dissatisfaction between the city and the said company by reason of the city owning the waterworks and by reason of said company furnishing the power for the pumping for the city, and

WHEREAS, The City would be very much benefited and would be able to give the city much better services in street lighting and power for pumping, and at the same time give the private users of light and power the same if the city owned the plant, and

WHEREAS, The City would improve the lighting of the city materially if the city owned the said plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric company, and

WHEREAS there is much controversy now between the stockholders in said company as to just what to do by reason of the public utility laws and the effect of the same upon the franchise owned by the said company and the relation of the said company to the city, and

WHEREAS the city would ultimately suffer materially and seriously by reason of the said company becoming an absolute private corporation and the abolition of the public utility law for the reasons hereinbefore stated. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Clerk and the City Attorney be and each of them is hereby directed to prepare the proper legal notices, papers, etc., to call for a special election so that the same may be held at the same time the spring election is, to-wit: the first Tuesday in April next as provided for by the statutes relating to the acquisition of public utilities by the cities, and in pursuance of the original franchise granted by the city to said company, so that the people of the city of Grand Rapids, may by their ballot determine whether or not the city should purchase, acquire, own and operate the plant of the Grand Rapids Electric company, doing its own city lighting and furnishing its own power for pumping and other municipal purposes.

The following petition was presented and on motion referred to the City Attorney with instructions to put it before the Railroad Commission.
To the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids.

WHEREAS, The Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. has caused to be constructed and has in operation a spur track, connecting their main line with the North Western spur track going in the paper mill, since your last meeting, and

WHEREAS, By constructing this track the said R. R. Co. dug up, filled in, put in a frog and laid a track on Hooker street, without your permission or consent, and

WHEREAS, By constructing this track the said R. R. Co. has substituted

ed one crossing for another crossing over

Fourth Ave north for which they never had any permission to construct, and

WHEREAS, By constructing this spur track the said R. R. Co. found it necessary to put in a switch within a few inches of the street line on Third Ave. N. and another switch near Fourth avenue north, two important highways of this city, and

WHEREAS, These switches produce dangerous crossings on said Third and Fourth avenues north and will be a constant public menace in the future, and

WHEREAS, We have heard the question well argued by the attorney of this said R. R. Co. that Hooker St. is a street of our city, and

WHEREAS, The said R. R. Co. refuse to pay for a cement side walk on Third Ave. N. on the ground that it is at the intersection of Third Ave. and Hooker Street, and

WHEREAS, It is admitted that Hooker street is still a street of this city and that the law requires that permission must first be received from the common council of any city when a R. R. Co. seeks to cross one of its streets, and

WHEREAS, Your petitioners believe that the public safety requires an alteration in these crossings or else requires proper protective appliances to safeguard the public against accidents, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the State Railroad Commission by virtue of Chap. 191 of the Laws of 1911 and by Sec. 1797-1828 and Sec. 1837-1839 and other provisions in the law has full authority over such cases, now

THEREFORE, Your petitioners would respectfully request that this honorable body lodge a petition with the Railroad Commission of this state compelling the Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., to get a certificate of necessity and authority to put in this track above complained of and to order the removal of the said if not granted, and if granted to safeguard the public by proper protective appliances in the form of gates or flagmen, etc., as the conditions in their judgment and experience require.

Or we would respectfully request that you take proper steps that you in your wisdom will safeguard the public in general and the neighborhood represented by your petitioners in particular, and further believing that this company has already had for years such facilities for getting their cars into the paper mill as the law reasonably requires, and

Ordinance No. 173 being an ordinance to provide for the appointment of a city employee to be known as superintendent of public work and providing for the remuneration was presented and adopted by unanimous vote, the clerk calling the roll.

"The same may be seen in legal form."

Moved and seconded that the salaries of the city officers remain the same except the Alderman of weights and measures and the city treasurer and that the city treasurer's salary be fixed at \$500.00 per month by the following vote, the clerk calling the roll.

Ayes—Billmeyer, McCarthy, Getzlauf, Lukasecki, Vescheke, Witbeck, Anderson and Jeffrey.

Nays—Andrews, Davis and Nash.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the city attorney was instructed to order the statutes for 1911.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll, the following bills were allowed:

Electric & Water Co., lights, \$ 348.68
Electric & Water Co., pumping 292.41
J. A. Staub, lamps and batteries 7.55
H. M. Beimler, repairs library building 7.50
W. A. Marling Lib. Co. lumber 21.35
Geo. P. Hambrecht, extra service 38.45
Anton Anderson, burying dog J. J. Jeffrey, com. 30.00
Nate Anderson, com. work 21.00
Geo. Ward, dirt for dyke 54.00
Gotschalk & Anderson, supplies 10.61
Greisbach & Keip, blacksmithing 4.70
H. A. Benjamin, copying 10.82
Wood County Tel. Co. 19.90
J. D. Smith, hardware 2.68
Bossert & Bros. Co. coal 44.18
D. M. Huntington supplies 15.70
John Miles, gas meter 1.00
E. G. Gilek, Premium on Ins. 21.25
C. E. Boles, premium on Ins. 21.25
First Nat'l Bank, Inc. on O. D. Julius Krummeier, nine days quarantined 15.75
Wm. H. Huntington, overcharge for sewer tax 6.75
Bickerton & Schwarz paving brick 1230.30
A. L. Fontaine, printing 38.45
Jos. Whair, Treas. postage etc. 10.00
T. A. Taylor, correction on personal property tax 6.03
Mrs. Henry Stocking, overcharge for sewer tax 59.85
John Laflair, overcharge for sewer tax 10.00
Mrs. C. R. Gardner, illegal assessment lots 7 and 8 Gardner's Addition 3.33
The Municipality dues to League 3.00
Standard Oil Co., Moh. oil 7.22
Badger Meter Co., meter fixtures 7.80
Hersey Mfg. Co., meters 175.75
Crane Co. supplies 6.85
C. M. & St. P. Ry. freight 3.48
Wisconsin Valley Leader, postals 28.50
Fred Pfeiffer, supplies 13.22
Edw. M. Coyle, Blk. books 2.40
Labor, water works 128.67
Labor, west side 26.00
Labor, west side 28.00
Labor, east side 26.00
On motion the bills of W. H. Carey, Sarah Boles Estate, and San Church for error on district sewer tax was referred to the city clerk, to report on at the next regular meeting of the council.

Moved and seconded that the Clerk be instructed to draw voucher in favor of the school treasurer for \$85,000 the amount levied for schools.

Motion carried by unanimous vote, the clerk calling the roll.

The City Treasurer's reports for the month of January were presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 1, 1913.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit the report of my office for the month of January.

Jan. 3, 1913, overdraft.....\$16710
Jan. 15, 1913, Recd. Wood Co. Tel. Co., tax for 1913.....\$ 51.77
Jan. 20, 1913, Recd. Consolidated W. P. & P. Co. ten 6x12 in. Y's..... 9.00
Jan. 30, 1913, Recd. Hattie Zwicke, part payment on loan..... 3.00
Feb. 1, 1913, Central W. & W. Co. use of drill and pump..... 17.00
Taxes collected during Jan.....110992.51

Total.....\$111448.61
Orders paid by bank.....\$ 22899.89
Overdraft.....177.67

Balance in bank.....\$ 89029.22

Respectfully submitted,
JOE WHEN, Jr., City Treasurer.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 4, 1913.
To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit the report of water tax collected during January.

Jan. 4, 1913 balance in bank.....\$ 871.44
Water tax collected.....1121.46

ORDINANCE NO. 173.

An ordinance to provide for the appointment of a City Employee to be known as Superintendent of Public Work, and providing for his remuneration.

Section One. There is hereby created a position to be known as Superintendent of Public Work, which position is to be filled by appointment, by the Mayor with the approval of the Common Council, on the first regular meeting in February, in each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The amount of salary attached to this position shall be Seven Hundred Fifty (\$750.00) Dollars, per annum, payable in equal monthly installments.

Section Two. The Superintendent of Public Work shall, in all matters pertaining to City work, be under the control and direction of the Board of Public Works of the City of Grand Rapids, and he shall subject to their control and supervision, have charge of all city property, and to superintend all labor performed in the city, except labor connected with the city waterworks.

Section Three. The Superintendent of Public Work shall render a monthly report to the City Council at its next meeting, and shall file with the City Clerk twice monthly, a list of city laborers, and the amount due each of them.

Section Four. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Dated this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.
J. A. Cohen, Mayor.

Attest:
M. G. Gordon, City Clerk.

Royalty That Needs Editing.
Royal authors sometimes need a deal of editing. A shining instance is Frederick the Great, who, according to punctuation, assumed the title, "Asterisk" for "a cetera heard

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 19, 1913

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, as Second Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, \$1.50
Six Months, .80
Three Months, .40

Advertising Rates.—For display matter a flat rate of 10 cents an inch is charged. For the Tribune, one column advertisement cost \$2.00 per insertion. Additional space cost at the rate of 10 cents per line. Notices, cards of thanks, resolutions of respect, and all notices of marriages are charged at 5 cents per line.

MAY BE A NEEDED REFORM

Country at Large Has Enough Burdens Without Hoping Washington Residents.

Three million dollars is to be the sum to the people of the country as the result of the fact that Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky is Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. He discovered that the people in the states are paying one half of the taxes for those who reside in the District of Columbia and until he began to make a fight in Congress no one knew it. It is given to the members of Congress did not know it.

The practice of the government standard one-half of the taxes for residents of the District of Columbia is an old one. It has been going on for years. Custom is a hard thing to break down. But there is really no more reason why the people of the states should be taxed for the expenses of maintaining the District of Columbia than there is why they should pay half of the taxes of the residents of the capitals of states.

The old policy of the government to stand one-half of the taxes makes Washington a fine place for tax dodging millionaires to build their palaces. It might only be expected that when Mr. Johnson began his fight pressure was put on him to abandon it. It was. The great newspapers of Washington flayed him and ridiculed him. The Senate set itself up against him, he was opposed on the floor of the House, and he had to fight, and fight hard, for every inch of headway he made.

But Mr. Johnson took the attitude that he was sent to Congress to serve the best interests of all the people, not for the pleasure of the politicians. He was to force him to abandon it. It was. The great newspapers of Washington flayed him and ridiculed him. The Senate set itself up against him, he was opposed on the floor of the House, and he had to fight, and fight hard, for every inch of headway he made.

"The people back in the states are taxed to carry on their local city, county and state governments; and in addition are taxed to pay one half of all the municipal expenses of the city of Washington," declared Mr. Johnson. "Congress quarrels and fights within itself over the question as to whether one or two battalions shall be built, and without batting an eye or asking a question votes the price of a dreadnought ship for each Congress. The widows of the old soldiers are compelled to fight and scramble for an eight dollar or a twelve dollar a month pension, but the widow of a Washington policeman is paid a pension of fifty dollars a month and no questions asked, while the eight hundred pensioned widow back in the States is taxed to help pay it. The same may be said of the old soldier himself."

"The county school teacher bears her part of a tax burden in order to pay the school teacher \$1,800 for teaching 280 hours in the schools of Washington. The school child back in the States bears its proportion of tax at home for school books, and then pays a tax to buy school books for the child of the millionaire who lives in Washington. The farmer on the rural route in the states must carry a lantern on his road or travel in the dark while he pays his proportion of the cost to put electric lights on the rural routes which lead out of the city of Washington to the limits of the seventy square miles which constitute the District of Columbia.

"The school child back in the states is given desk room in his humble school at a cost of a dollar or two, while that child bears its proportion of tax which is imposed upon the American people to give desk room, heating, and light to the child of the millionaire who lives in Washington. The farmer on the rural route in the states must carry a lantern on his road or travel in the dark while he pays his proportion of the cost to put electric lights on the rural routes which lead out of the city of Washington to the limits of the seventy square miles which constitute the District of Columbia.

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THE COST OF LIVING.
A recently published chart on the increase in the cost of living shows some interesting details.

Taking 1890 as its starting point and placing all costs at that time at 100, it shows the steady increase in the cost of necessities and luxuries. Wages show a decrease until after the panic of 1893, when they began to ascend and kept steadily at it until the panic of 1907, when they dropped slightly but quickly recovered their climb until now they touch 40 per cent advance. Clothing, the summer time, with very little variation, climbed steadily and is now at the 40 per cent advance mark.

Food, since 1890 has dropped to more than 20 per cent under the 100 mark—in 1896—and climbed until now is at the 30 per cent mark above 100. Rents, however, have steadily climbed, during both panics, and now they touch the 70 per cent mark above the 100, and taxes have advanced fairly steadily until now they reach the 62 per cent mark. At the same time, public service charges show a steady decline to 25 per cent below that 100 starting point.

It is to be noted in the detail of this chart that rents have kept right along with taxes, a little higher but following pretty much the same curves. That answers the question as to who pays the taxes on real property—the tenant. It shows in all the detail that all costs have been assisted in their advances by the advance in taxes, they having advanced more sharply than any other item save rent. That shows pretty clearly the part the increasing cost of government has had to do with the increasing cost of living.

There is something for the taxpayer out of this—it being remembered that every consumer, every renter, every taxpayer pays the taxes. Why do they symbolize Fortune as a woman? "Because she's nearly always late when you have an engagement with her."

Waterway Transportation.

It is stated on good authority that the cost of the water carriage of the country has increased 125 per cent in the past ten years, railroad equipment has increased but 15 per cent during the same period. At certain seasons of the year, when the movement of perishable crops is imperative, many shippers, who have as a matter of choice preferred to rely upon the railroads for transportation of their products, are consequently sadly disappointed and the retailer, jobber or consumer of such products has naturally been subjected to the same aggravating and oftentimes costly delays in their receipt.

To alleviate this condition, manufacturers and shippers are wont to embark upon a campaign of anticipation before the much-dreaded car shortage arrives, and their customers tend their co-operation by loading their warehouses to the fullest capacity when cars are plentiful. At its best, this is merely a makeshift precaution which is exhausted year in and year out without promise of permanent relief, and will remain so until some more tangible solution of the difficulty is found.

Last year's bountiful crops demonstrated to even a much greater extent the hardship wrought on the shipper by the scarcity of cars, and is doubtless largely responsible for what seems to be concerted action on the part of Illinois manufacturers for the immediate rehabilitation of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal.

This waterway was built in the year 1848 at a cost of nine millions dollars and originally provided a channel 60 feet wide by 6 feet deep from Chicago to LaSalle.

It was extensively used may be judged from the fact that in the year 1882 more than one million tons of freight were transported over it. Railroad competition, the advocacy of a deeper channel and a variety of other causes eventually curtailed its use, until in late years it has been practically discarded by other than pleasure craft. Shipments conducted over this waterway in the fall of last year, however, show that it is still navigable, and, according to the recent report of the government engineers engaged to ascertain the cost of its complete rehabilitation, one million dollars will suffice.

In time, the state will be asked to appropriate the amount and, inasmuch as the plan, it consumed, will provide relief to shippers, when railroad equipment is at a premium, it is one well worthy of the support of the dealer, to whom so much depends upon the prompt receipt of his goods.

A Pretty Art Calendar.

We have just received from the Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill., their Art Calendar for 1913. It measures 10 inches by 7 1/2 inches in width and is lithographed in 14 exquisite colors and gold. The title is "The Mother and Child." More words cannot begin to do justice to the remarkable beauty of this charming work of art. It must be seen to be appreciated. By sending in cents (coin or stamps) to the publisher, you will receive a copy of this calendar. If you are interested in farming also ask the publishers to send you a free sample copy of their paper.

KELLNER.

(The Late for Last Week.)
The Kellner Electric & Water Power Co. will buy the name of the new firm which will buy the water power of the Four Mile Creek and it is reported the company will erect a mill on the new site. "We all hope the report is true and not a fake."

Miss Luella Lee of Seneca Corners is visiting at the Aig. Buss home a few days.

Miss Vogel of Milwaukee returned to her home after spending some time visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheimer.

Pussion services are held at the Lutheran church every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. A. Krusche conducting the services.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ramsey of Barabara visited at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ramsey.

Dr. P. X. Fomalville made professional calls at the Osterman and Munroe homes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman had their infant daughter baptized last Sunday by Rev. Krusche.

It. Schank of Crystal Lake, Ill., is living on the Steink farm now. He expects to work the farm next summer.

For up-to-date meals visit the Hotel Nepsie. Services rendered at any hour, day or night. Special attention given to traveling men.

Visit our blacksmith, J. Yetter in need of any blacksmithing.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK.

Miss Cecil Wolcott who has been sick for some time, is now much better at this writing. Her many friends hope to see her out soon.

Billy Burhite of New Rome, is still sawing wood in this place.

Israel Jero, who has been sick for the past three weeks is better at this writing.

Mrs. M. S. Vinegarden is in Grand Rapids caring for her mother Mrs. Celia Jero who is seriously ill.

Elmer and Clyde Vinegarden are working for R. Jensen this week.

Clyde Wolcott has gone to Canada where he will stay for a time.

William Jero of New London was called to Grand Rapids by the sickness of his mother. He also visited his brother Israel Jero, at this place. John Potts was a visitor at Babcock on Monday.

REMINGTON.

E. Daniels who was called suddenly away to Illinois, to attend the funeral of his father, returned to his home on Thursday.

Chas. Miller of Grand Rapids was a guest at the Sanger home on Sunday. Gus Sanger of Nekeosa visited at the parental home Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Agnes Keenan visited at her home in Dexterville from Friday until Saturday.

Miss Kaie Daniels of Babcock spent Sunday with her parents here.

A large number of the school children are sick with the whooping cough.

Our nice weather is appreciated by all after such a severe cold spell.

Miss Alice Casey is teaching school in the Kruger district.

Services will be held at the Catholic church at Babcock on Sunday, Feb. 21, at nine o'clock a. m.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bowden is very sick with pneumonia.

W. R. Cary is very busy at present sawing wood for the farmers.

A number of our people attended the home talent given by the baseball club at Babcock, Feb. 4th. Much credit is due to the characters in the play of Jerry the Tramp. It was played at perfect and won the applause of all present.

Mr. Taylor of Spring Creek, Adams County, was here last week taking orders for enlarged photos.

UNCALLED FOR LETTERS.

TO CALIFORNIA.
The fast transcontinental trains daily, each equipped with all the latest conveniences, San Francisco Overland Limited, Los Angeles Limited, and The California Mail.

Connection is made with these trains from all points on The North Western Line. Booklets, reservations and full particulars on application to Ticket Agents, The Chicago and North Western Ry.—2 E. Ave.

THE EXTRAVAGANT AGE.

Do We Get or Give the Full Money's Worth?
Domestic inefficiency is very prevalent. Most of us are blind to our own shortcomings. The good house-keeper may hurl denunciations at the inefficient one, but herself she is self-satisfied. The dame doesn't even know that she is inefficient. The Housewife Editor of Farm and Home is a fact that none of us can progress in any line of thought or action unless we are filled with what someone has cleverly called a "devine invalid" with self, unless we are willing to see our own shortcomings (and you know there are always friends to point them out to us), and unless we are determined to improve ourselves. Self-complacency spells stagnation, mentally, spiritually and materially. The whole world-trend is for progress, and lucky the man or woman who falls in line and keeps with it.

The old saying about a rolling stone gathering no moss seems to me a mighty foolish one. Who wants to be a rolling stone? The rolling stone is apt to have some of the sharp edges worn off, and acquire a nice polish. Of course, used in that way "rolling" is only a figure of speech—it does not mean anything in favor of tramps or rovers, or prodigal sons.

One of the most progressive women I was ever privileged to know was 60 years old, blind since she was 50, and confined to her room or bed most of the time during her last years. She died when she was 73, but up to her death she was as vigorous, mentally as any woman half her age is not. She had had no special educational advantages, her life had been filled with hard work, and she had always to cope, more or less, with financial stringencies.

But that woman was the greatest source of inspiration to me, as I believe she must have been to hundreds. From her life and her deeds I directed the household and had things running smoothly and economically.

WOMAN'S FARM EXPERIENCES.

Success Comes Slowly After Great Struggle.
Women are doing something of a novelty in modern agriculture. The problem of farm help is usually conceded to be the most serious one that is encountered in agricultural work, and which, of course, is doubly difficult for the average woman farmer. Indeed most farmers regard it as almost prohibitive to women's entering that field of work. My own convictions are that it is useless for a woman to try to farm with a reuter. Some few of the owner's rights are likely to be respected if the owner is a man, but from his lofty vantage ground of sex, of experience, of superior physical strength, the reuter looks with contempt upon a woman's plans, her "book farming" notions and her ideas suggested by agricultural professors, writes a contributor to Farm and Home.

When I began my undertaking in March, 1909, there was a bare patch of this 160-acre farm in central Wisconsin 12 cows, so thin in flesh it seemed as if the bones would push thru the hide. It had caused this condition? Neglect, indifference, both avoidable, and an unavoidable shortage of feed.

The cows had been giving most milk in summer. This wrong practice had been gradually corrected, but it could not be accomplished at once. So much feed had to be bought, because of the droughts of 1909 and 1910, that we have gotten rid of some of the cows. It is now a question of how many cows we want worthy of remaining in the herd. The profits, to be sure, have been small, because of the price of hay, and unless we can raise the roughage for our stock we may have to give up the struggle as dairy farmers. But we can produce corn, and with our silage, as well as shredded fodder, we are getting on. If once we can get affairs established, our feed problem will be nearly solved.

Now, after three years, a pure-bred registered Guernsey sire heads the herd. He was purchased in the winter of 1911. A Jersey cow, known for her production, was added to the herd about the same time. Four heifers freshened during whose records so far demonstrate the value of good care in the raising of calves. This experiment has been a struggle, and the struggling days are not over.

Location Wanted.

"In this great and glorious country of ours," exclaimed the political orator, "there is no north, no south, no east, no west."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at," came a querulous voice from the outskirts of the crowd.—Town Topics.

Hunted.

"Why is she mad?"
"He told her she had an appetite like a bird."

"Well, that was a compliment."
"She had just been reading how birds eat their own weight in a day."

Social Uplift.

"What a sanctified pose Billingsley gives his head. Do you notice how reverently he lifts his chin and rolls up his eyes?"

"Yes, he got that watching the score board."—Cleveland Plain Dealer

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Continued From Last Week.

The Mayor wants me to ascertain from the right of the City and the rights of Mr. Johnson in the present case, under the Workman's Compensation Act. It appears to me that the City is liable for the injury, but I would like to get the information of your committee in this matter, so that I may submit it to our Mayor and Common Council, not later than Tuesday, February 4th, next. I will appreciate your co-operation in this matter."

I received a reply to the above letters, as follows:
"In re-William Johnson vs. City of Grand Rapids."

"Under the provisions of the Compensation Act, the employee, injured accidentally while performing service growing out of and incidental to his employment, is entitled to receive from the employer such medical and surgical treatment as may be necessary at the time of the accident and thereafter for ninety days, to relieve and cure him from the effects of the injury. The employee is entitled to 65 per cent of his loss in wage. In no event, can the injured employee recover more than four times his average annual wage."

"In your letter you state that William Johnson at the time of the accident, was receiving \$1.75 per day. At this figure his average weekly wage would be \$10.90. He is totally disabled he is entitled to receive from the city \$5.56 per week. For any period of partial disability he is entitled to receive an indemnity of 65 per cent of his loss in wage."

(Signed) Industrial Commission. L. A. Farrell, Chief Examiner.

This correspondence is submitted for your information and is filed in the City of Grand Rapids. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1913.

Geo. P. Hambrecht, City Attorney.

Moved and seconded that Wm. Johnson be awarded \$10.90 per week, and \$5.56 per week at present.

Motion carried by the following vote: The Clerk calling the roll.

On motion the City action was presented by Alderman Whitlock and on motion adopted by the following vote, the clerk calling the roll.

Ayes—Bilmyre, McCarthy, Getzlaff, Kassebaum, Teschke, Whitlock, Payne, and Jeffrey.

Nays—Andrews, Davis, Nash and Anderson.

WHEREAS, The Grand Rapids Electric Company started and was for many years operating under and by virtue of a franchise granted by the City of Grand Rapids, and

WHEREAS, In the granting of said franchise the city reserved the right or option to purchase the entire plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric Company at any time and at the value of the franchise to be excluded in computing such fair cash value, and the value to be determined on the basis of the fair value of the usual methods of arbitration, and

WHEREAS, It has always been the understanding of the stockholders and the public generally that said company was to be operated in such a manner that its stockholders and the value of the franchise to be excluded in computing such fair cash value, and the value to be determined on the basis of the fair value of the usual methods of arbitration, and

WHEREAS, There will continue to be much disagreement and dissatisfaction between the city and the said company by reason of the city owning the waterworks and by reason of said company furnishing the power for the pumping for the city, and

WHEREAS, The city would improve the lighting of the city municipally if the city owned the said plant of the said Grand Rapids Electric company, and

WHEREAS, There is much controversy between the stockholders in said company as to just what to do by reason of the public utility laws and the effect of the same upon the franchise originally granted to said company to the city, and

WHEREAS, The city would ultimately suffer materially and seriously by reason of the said company becoming an absolute private corporation operating under the public utility law for the reasons hereinbefore stated, Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the City Clerk is hereby directed to prepare the proper resolutions, notices, papers, etc., to call for a special election so that the people of the city may have to give up the franchise relating to the acquisition of Public Utilities by the city, and

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ed one crossing for another crossing over

Fourth Ave north for which they never had any permission to construct, and

WHEREAS, By constructing this crossing the said R. R. Co. found it necessary to put in a switch within a few inches of the street line on Third Ave. N. and another switch near the intersection of Third Ave. N. and the important highways of this city, and

WHEREAS, These switches produce dangerous crossings on said Third and Fourth avenues north and will be a constant public menace in the future, and

WHEREAS, We have heard the question well argued by the attorney of this said R. R. Co. that Hooker St. is a street of our city, and

WHEREAS, The said R. R. Co. refused to pay for a cement sidewalk on Third Ave N. on the ground that it was at the intersection of Third Ave. and Hooker Street and

WHEREAS, It is admitted that Hooker street is still a street of this city and that the R. R. Co. has the right to cross over the city streets, and

WHEREAS, Your petitioners believe that the public safety requires an alteration in these crossings or else requires proper protective appliances to safeguard the public against accidents, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the State Railroad Commission by virtue of Chap. 191 of the Laws of 1911 and by Sec. 1797-12h and Sec. 1797-12g and other provisions in the law has full authority over such cases, now

WHEREAS, Your petitioners would respectfully request that this Honorable Body lodge a petition with the Railroad Commission of this state compelling the Grand Bay & Western R. R. Co. to get a certificate of necessity and authority to put in this track above complained of and to order the removal of the same if not granted, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the public safety requires that you take proper steps that you in your wisdom will safeguard the public in general and the neighborhood represented by your petitioners in particular and further believing that this company has already had for years such facilities to get their cars into the paper mill as they can reasonably ask, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the public safety requires that you take proper steps that you in your wisdom will safeguard the public in general and the neighborhood represented by your petitioners in particular and further believing that this company has already had for years such facilities to get their cars into the paper mill as they can reasonably ask, and

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Orders paid by bank.

\$1992 90

Respectfully submitted,

DRS. BANDELIN & HOUSTON

DENTISTS
Office over Otto's Drugstore on the west side. Telephone No. 437. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

D. D. CONWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Law, loans and Collections. We have \$2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone 343.

D. A. TELFER

DENTIST
Office over Wood County National Bank on the East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Telephone No. 225.

B. M. VAUGHAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Money loaned, Real Estate bought and sold. Wood Block, East Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

GEO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block, over post office, Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

J. A. GAYNOR

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office over the Postoffice on the East Side, Will practice in all courts. Telephone No. 142.

J. R. RAGAN

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker
House phone No. 69, Store 313, Spaulford's Building, East Side, John Warner, Residence phone No. 435.

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER
Loans and Collections. Commercial and Probate Law. Office across from Church's drugstore. Telephone 251.

CHAS. C. ROWLEY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office specialty Osteopathy, 14 Mackinnon Block, Phones 159 and 466.

EQUITABLE FRATERNAL UNION

Meets in Foresters Hall First and Third Thursdays of each month. A. Weeks, president; Wm. H. Durell, secretary.

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the Mackinnon Block on the West Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

J. W. COCHRAN

LAWYER
Office in Wood County National Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Admitted to the bar in all courts of the states of New York and Wisconsin, and in Federal Courts. Collections and settlement of estates given careful attention. Confidential correspondence in every city of the United States, Canada, and all principal cities of Europe.

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview Hospital. Office in Wood County Bank Building, Telephone No. 254.

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PIANO TUNER
Best of work guaranteed. Call telephone 234 or at the house 447 Third avenue north.

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UNDERTAKERS AND LICENSED EMBALMERS
North Second Street, East Grand Rapids, Wis. Business Phone 404, Night Calls 402.

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daily Block, East Side. Telephone No. 215. Grand Rapids, Wis.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND
Indicates your bearing on Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in bed and gold medals. Sold by druggists everywhere.

NOW

Order Victoria Flour Today! Don't put off buying this brand, but make it a point to start using it now and you'll be practising a real economy.

Victoria Flour.

Economical—Purest
Perfectly Milled
From best selected wheat
For finest pastry.
It costs less than the flour that only approaches it in quality—so why not get the best and cheapest?

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

Kellner Coal Co.

Coal and Wood
Don't forget US when you need anything in the line of fuel

Telephone 305

LOCAL ITEMS.

J. A. Gaynor transacted legal business in Stevens Point on Saturday.

Miss Anna Kluge visited Milwaukee and Chicago the past week.

Morris Smith departed on Monday for Iowa to make his future home.

Patrick Misco of Port Edwards, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Monday.

Mrs. M. H. Jackson is expected home this week from a three weeks visit with her son, Clarence, at Chicago.

Prof. M. H. Jackson was at Rudolph on Tuesday where he spoke at the Holstein Breeders Association meeting.

Jon. Zabawa departed on Tuesday for Babcock where he will have charge of a dredge for S. A. Warner of Warrens.

Assemblyman D. D. Conway left on Monday evening for Madison to take up his work in the state legislature again.

Albert Whitbrook of the town of Sigel, favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call on Friday while in the city on business.

Mike and Leo Zabawa left on Tuesday for Cranmoor where they will have charge of one of the Arpla dredges on the marsh.

Louis Reichel made a trip to Stevens Point on Monday, being accompanied by G. F. Menzel, Wm. Wolf and C. R. Moore.

Miss Kellogg Bros. Lumber Company have ordered a retail lumber yard at Oxford which is located near Packwaukee on the New Northwestern line.

Mrs. George E. Hoskinson is in the city the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. MacKinnon. Mrs. V. D. Simons was also here for a day or two last week.

Emanuel Hansen, who was employed by the Twin City Dye Works for some time, intends to open up a French Dry Cleaning and Dry establishment in Tomah March 1st.

J. H. Lovelace of Cranberry Rock and his grandson, James Winn, of Lafayette County, were in the city on Monday taking in the sights. The Tribune acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Mead left on Saturday for Chicago, and from there to the Panama Canal, expecting to be absent five or six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Pease left on Monday evening for the south. They expect to visit New Orleans and later probably go to the Panama Canal to take in the sights.

The Monahan Ladies Aid Society will meet on Thursday noon, Feb. 27, at the home of Mrs. Winifred Scott. A cordial invitation is extended to members and friends to be present. Luncheon will be served at about 1 o'clock.

Prof. P. L. Bliss, who has been located at Plainville, Minn., during the past two years, has moved to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, where he has charge of the band. Mr. Bliss reports that he has a command there of about 27 men and is well pleased with the place.

Word was received here on Monday of the death of J. W. Freeman of Menominee, Michigan. Mr. Freeman was formerly a resident of this city, having operated a store here, but left a number of years ago to locate at Menominee.

The Eastern Stars initiated four new members to their order last Monday evening, on which occasion there was a very pleasant time. The new members taken in were Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedstein and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mathis. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Louis Zeaman of the town of Sigel, was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Zeaman stated that if the pleasant weather continued he was thinking seriously of planting some potatoes next week so as to be about of T. J. Cooper, who generally has the first new potatoes in this section.

The high school basketball team will play at Marshfield next Friday evening, and as a game between these two cities generally creates considerable interest, the boys have been thinking of running up a special train, so that those who care to play go in and take in the game and return the same evening. There will, no doubt, be a large crowd going up if the special is run.

George Pirman of the town of Seneca, was among the callers at the Tribune office on Monday. Mr. Pirman has traded his farm in the town of Seneca for some western property and is preparing to leave this part of the country. He will hold an auction sale at his place on Thursday, February 28th, at which time he will dispose of his personal property.

S. N. Whitlesey of Cranmoor, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday. Mr. Whitlesey reports the death of his driving horse, an animal that had been owned by him during the past quarter of a century. The horse had come to seem like one of the family owing to its long use, so that its death was keenly felt by Mr. Whitlesey as that of an old friend.

The members of the Womans Club were entertained at a sir clock dinner by Mrs. Victor Thompson and Miss Gaskell at the home of the former Monday evening. The house was beautifully and artistically decorated with red hearts and cupid which were strung on cords extending from the corners of the room to the center, and also used as table decorations. After dinner the balance of the evening was devoted to the regular lesson, followed by a discussion on "The Public School System" and suggestions for improving the same.

—WANTED—Help to sell teas, coffee, spices, extract, baking powder, etc. The highest commission paid. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 30 Washington St., Wash. D. C., Adv. 1 C.

His Proud Exhibit.
"Why is Fanning so proudly exhibiting his blackeye?"
"He got it from one of his favorite ball players while he was being clubbed back from the field the other day."

Its Class.
"Tellus something about the new comet."
"It cannot be seen by the naked eye."
"That is but a bare statement."

A Query.
"The doctor said Boobys must take an ocean voyage for plenty of fresh air."
"Where will he get fresh air on the salt sea?"

In the Suburbs.
"I like constant variety in life."
"Do you care much for it in cooks?"

FOR RENT—Office over Daily

Drug store.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Turbin on Saturday.

R. L. Kraus of Marshfield, transacted business in the city on Friday.

Mrs. Olga Sowatske visited relatives and friends in Merrill the past week.

Frank Norrington of Marshfield, was a business visitor in the city on Saturday.

D. R. Moore of Wausau, spent several days in the city the past week visiting with friends.

Emil Clausen arrived home on Saturday from Minnesota to visit his family for several days.

Herman Zurluff of Port Edwards, was a caller at this office on Monday while in the city on business.

Mrs. George Ratelle and daughter Isabelle, of Green Bay, were guests of relatives in the city over Sunday.

Lemuel Kromer, one of our oldest residents, has been in rather poor health during the past couple of weeks.

T. A. Taylor and daughter Jane left on Saturday for Chicago to spend a few days visiting with Miss Helen Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Luther and Mrs. Lytle of Nekoma, spent Sunday in the city, being on their way home from Indiana.

Mrs. H. L. Brooks of Tomahawk, spent the past week in this city visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Lynch.

Messrs. W. H. Bowden and A. Frost of Babcock were in the city on Saturday attending to some drainage matters for their district.

Joseph Martin, who has been located at Portland, Oregon, for several years past is visiting his friends and relatives in this city for a time.

Henry Neiman, one of the prosperous farmers on R. F. D. 2, was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday while in the city on business.

Julius Matthews, one of the solid farmers of the town of Sigel, favored this office with a pleasant call on Saturday while in the city on business.

Henry Burmeister, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids, called at this office on Friday to add to his subscription for another year.

Henry Hahner returned the past week from Grand Rapids, Minn., where he has been the past two months doing some brick work for the Itasca Paper Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, E. C. Rossier, George P. Hambrecht, and T. E. Phillips were in Milwaukee last week to hear Harry Lauder sing at the latest theatre.

Francis Bender, who is employed in the George Otto creamery at Black Creek, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bender in the town of Seneca for several weeks.

Miss Celia Froelich, who has been bookkeeper for the Grand Rapids Breveting Company for a number of years past, has resigned her position and accepted a place as accountant in the W. C. Weisel store.

Chas. Gohde of Plainville, who was arrested on the complaint of his wife for abandonment and non-support, waived examination on Monday and was bound over to the next term of circuit court.

Frank Hamme of Pittsville, has purchased the Emil Kelp farm of forty acres located near Vesper. Consideration \$2,000. Mr. Kelp expects to move to Columbus where his father has been farming for several years past.

Alvin Boelke, one of the progressive farmers of the town of Richfield, was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday while in the city on business. Mr. Boelke formerly farmed in the town of Sigel, but for the past three years has owned a farm in the town of Richfield. Mr. Boelke is well pleased with his new location and is preparing to build a large barn this summer.

Alderman Roland Payne of the south side, who recently accepted a position of the police force, commended his new duties on Wednesday evening. Since adding another man to the force the police commission, with the assistance of the chief of police, expect to make some changes in the working of the force. One of these will be that the chief will put a greater part of his time evenings about the city.

Nothing but the best of leather used in our Shoe Repair Shop, Johnson & Hill Co.—Advertisement.

My dear Mr. Kell—It is a pleasure to me to let you know that, to judge by present standards of business education, there is much to praise and little to criticize in the conduct of the commercial department of the Grand Rapids High School. It is rarely indeed that one sees better work in stenography and typewriting than is being done in your school. The attention being given to spelling and penmanship is also commendable. Although your present course in book-keeping by the means which is by results would probably be secured if somewhat more attention were paid to recitation, drill, and class instruction. Mr. Schwede, Miss Snow, and all the teachers regarding the technique of teaching commercial branches that I think it unnecessary to touch on that phase of the problem at this time. It is, of course, no news to you to be told that the work of the department has grown to such proportions that you must very soon provide additional assistance if the present standards of the department are to be maintained. Your recent introduction of penmanship drill for the entire high school forces you to consider this problem at an earlier date than would have been the case if further assistance is provided at any time, the teacher secured should handle book-keeping, commercial law, geography and arithmetic. The plan would result in a closer correlation of the work of the department.

Hoping indeed to have the pleasure of visiting you again sometime in the future, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. E. TRELVEN.

The following bills were then on motion allowed:

Lawrence Goswick, wood, Garrison.....\$ 21.50
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., freight..... 35.01
Wood County Reporter, supplies..... 8.25
O. J. Co., express..... 2.00
Secorin Valley Leader, printing..... 2.00
Grand Rapids Press, advertising..... 12.50
American Express Co., January express..... 4.30
Oto's Pharmacy, supplies..... 4.30
Electric & Water Co., January lights and power, all school..... 68.81
F. Laubert, January drays..... 7.20
Mrs. Pauline Kockstedt, laundry..... 1.00
Wood County Reporter, Co. permission..... 42.00
Wells, February rentals..... 15.00
John & Hill Co., supplies..... 18.00
Mrs. J. A. Corcoran, domestic science..... 24.04
P. W. Ellis Lumber Co., wood..... 24.71
J. E. Farley, repairs..... 48.98
Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs..... 43.01
Nash Hardware & Supply Co., repairs..... 23.02
D. C. Pickett, repairs..... 1.50
Edwin Sutor, labor Howe..... 216.77
Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., repair all schools..... 48.98
H. M. Beimler, Lowell repairs..... 54.90
McKinnley & Pommerville Hardware Co., repairs..... 71.43
North Western Mfg. Co., supplies..... 38.00
C. Reiss Coal Co., coal all schools..... 548.20
Edwards & Gouche, domestic supplies..... 21.00
W. L. Land Products Co., supplies..... 1.00
Longman, Green & Co., supplementary readers..... 8.75
Houghton, Mifflin Co., supplementary readers..... 10.50
Ochs, Scribner's Sons, supplementary readers..... 4.00
Remington typewriter..... 65.00
Furnishings..... 9.14
S. T. Gillan & Co., misc. records..... 5.00
Addison, Mott & Co., domestic reference..... 5.00
Johnson Service Co., repairing stove..... 3.15
D. D. Smith, supplies..... 12.14
E. C. Ketchum, hauling coal, Howe..... 92.38
Wood County National Bank, interest..... 142.14
Nashwick Electric Co., Lowell motor..... 8.00
John Paria, wood, Howe..... 1.00

The Committee on Teachers and Texts reported that:

1. The resignation of Miss Elsie Cooper had been accepted and Miss Maud Mackenzie of Stanley, Wisconsin has been engaged to fill the vacancy at a salary of Fifty (\$50) dollars per month, and

2. Because of the overcrowded condition of the Third and Fifth grades in the Howe School, Miss Elsie Benson of

School Board Proceedings.

Lincoln Building, Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 10, 1913.

Regular meeting of the Board of Education was called to order by President I. P. Witter.

The following commissioners were present: Reeves, Warner, Seale, Babcock, Rowland, Witter, Bein, Paulus, and Hatch; absent commissioners: Hill, Kellogg, Oberbeck, Sutor, Nash, Natwick and Clark.

The following communications were then read:

University of Wisconsin, Madison. Committee on Accredited Schools, January 18, 1913.

Mr. C. W. Schwede, Superintendent of schools, Grand Rapids, Wis.

My Dear Mr. Schwede:

Our committee has recommended that a maximum credit of four units be allowed this year's graduates of your high school for the satisfactory completion of all the subjects in manual training now offered, and approved, for the school year 1912-13. Those of your graduates in the class of 1913 who have completed only a part of the subjects now offered will receive proportional credit.

Professor Crawshaw's letter relating to your manual training work is sent you herewith.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. W. TRESSLER,
Secretary of the Committee
University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Committee on Accredited Schools,
January 18, 1913.

Mr. C. W. Schwede, Superintendent of Schools, Grand Rapids, Wis.

My Dear Mr. Schwede:

As a result of my inspection of your high school manual arts made on December 18th, I offer the following comments and suggestions:

1. As an aid to me to say that Grand Rapids has in its manual arts equipment, one of the greatest opportunities of any city in the state to give instruction in the different lines of drawing and shop work. I believe, too, it is taking advantage of its opportunity. However, it would seem to me possible that in addition to what is being done, much is possible in the way of manual training educational work and with such an equipment as you have, there should be every opportunity afforded both to the individual who is to complete a high school course and to the student who to high school if possible to specialize.

In mechanical drawing I feel that there is a great opportunity of reducing the element of formality without injury to your present course. To my mind, its place is as a preliminary to an applied problem. In this sense all exercise work which may be regarded as an end in itself should be regarded as supplementary rather than as regular work. I speak of this particularly because I should like to see Grand Rapids with its fine opportunity of doing so much of its work in the community and take advantage of the very best commercial practice at every possible point. Since my first visit to your school a certain development in this direction, and I believe it will continue.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) F. C. CRAWSHAW,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Committee on Accredited Schools,
February 1, 1913.

Mr. H. F. Kell, Principal, High School, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Kell—Our Committee has recommended that the maximum credit of four units be allowed this year's graduates of your high school for the satisfactory completion of all the subjects in commercial work now offered, and approved, for the school year 1912-13. Those of your graduates in the class of 1913 who have completed only a part of the subjects now offered will receive proportional credit.

Mr. Treleven's letter relating to your commercial work is sent you herewith.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. L. CHASE,
Acting Secretary,
February 1, 1913.

Mr. H. F. Kell, Principal, High School, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Kell—It is a pleasure to me to let you know that, to judge by present standards of business education, there is much to praise and little to criticize in the conduct of the commercial department of the Grand Rapids High School. It is rarely indeed that one sees better work in stenography and typewriting than is being done in your school. The attention being given to spelling and penmanship is also commendable. Although your present course in book-keeping by the means which is by results would probably be secured if somewhat more attention were paid to recitation, drill, and class instruction. Mr. Schwede, Miss Snow, and all the teachers regarding the technique of teaching commercial branches that I think it unnecessary to touch on that phase of the problem at this time. It is, of course, no news to you to be told that the work of the department has grown to such proportions that you must very soon provide additional assistance if the present standards of the department are to be maintained. Your recent introduction of penmanship drill for the entire high school forces you to consider this problem at an earlier date than would have been the case if further assistance is provided at any time, the teacher secured should handle book-keeping, commercial law, geography and arithmetic. The plan would result in a closer correlation of the work of the department.

Hoping indeed to have the pleasure of visiting you again sometime in the future, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. E. TRELVEN.

The following bills were then on motion allowed:

Lawrence Goswick, wood, Garrison.....\$ 21.50
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., freight..... 35.01
Wood County Reporter, supplies..... 8.25
O. J. Co., express..... 2.00
Secorin Valley Leader, printing..... 2.00
Grand Rapids Press, advertising..... 12.50
American Express Co., January express..... 4.30
Oto's Pharmacy, supplies..... 4.30
Electric & Water Co., January lights and power, all school..... 68.81
F. Laubert, January drays..... 7.20
Mrs. Pauline Kockstedt, laundry..... 1.00
Wood County Reporter, Co. permission..... 42.00
Wells, February rentals..... 15.00
John & Hill Co., supplies..... 18.00
Mrs. J. A. Corcoran, domestic science..... 24.04
P. W. Ellis Lumber Co., wood..... 24.71
J. E. Farley, repairs..... 48.98
Grand Rapids Foundry Co., repairs..... 43.01
Nash Hardware & Supply Co., repairs..... 23.02
D. C. Pickett, repairs..... 1.50
Edwin Sutor, labor Howe..... 216.77
Kellogg Bros. Lumber Co., repair all schools..... 48.98
H. M. Beimler, Lowell repairs..... 54.90
McKinnley & Pommerville Hardware Co., repairs..... 71.43
North Western Mfg. Co., supplies..... 38.00
C. Reiss Coal Co., coal all schools..... 548.20
Edwards & Gouche, domestic supplies..... 21.00
W. L. Land Products Co., supplies..... 1.00
Longman, Green & Co., supplementary readers..... 8.75
Houghton, Mifflin Co., supplementary readers..... 10.50
Ochs, Scribner's Sons, supplementary readers..... 4.00
Remington typewriter..... 65.00
Furnishings..... 9.14
S. T. Gillan & Co., misc. records..... 5.00
Addison, Mott & Co., domestic reference..... 5.00
Johnson Service Co., repairing stove..... 3.15
D. D. Smith, supplies..... 12.14
E. C. Ketchum, hauling coal, Howe..... 92.38
Wood County National Bank, interest..... 142.14
Nashwick Electric Co., Lowell motor..... 8.00
John Paria, wood, Howe..... 1.00

The Committee on Teachers and Texts reported that:

1. The resignation of Miss Elsie Cooper had been accepted and Miss Maud Mackenzie of Stanley, Wisconsin has been engaged to fill the vacancy at a salary of Fifty (\$50) dollars per month, and

2. Because of the overcrowded condition of the Third and Fifth grades in the Howe School, Miss Elsie Benson of

Superior, Wisconsin, was elected at

Fifty (\$50) dollars per month to take charge of the overflow in the Third and Fifth grades.

Report was accepted.
Motion to adjourn was then carried.
(Signed) I. P. WITTER, President.

(Signed) C. W. SCHWEDE, Clerk of Board of Education.

AN AGED POET.

Man Nearing the Hundred Mark Still Writes Poetry.

Shullsburg, Wis., is the home of the state's only nonagenarian bard. Although 96 years of age, his best known poem "Wisconsin", was read by him at a homecoming in Darlington, Wis., in 1908. He is Col. E. C. Townsend, born in 1817, and came to Wisconsin nineteen years before the state was admitted to the Union. He does not look more than 60, as he stands more than six feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds. Col. Townsend is said to be the only survivor of the Black Hawk War, having fought in the last battle of the war when only fifteen years of age. The poem "Wisconsin", follows:

The sun never shone on a country more fair
Than beautiful, peerless Wisconsin;
There is life in the kiss of her rarest air,
Wisconsin, O lovely Wisconsin.

Her sons are all valiant and noble and bright,
Her beautiful daughters are just about right;
Her babies—God bless them—are clear out of sight—
That crop never falls in Wisconsin.

The old Mississippi flows grandly along
By this garden of Eden—Wisconsin;
There the dark Indian maid sang her loved woodland song,
Wisconsin, O lovely Wisconsin.

In southern Wisconsin lies the county of Green;
There Switzers make cheese of the richest of cream—
Three cheers for the cheese of Wisconsin.

Her homes are alight with the halo of love,
Wisconsin, contented Wisconsin.
She basks in the smiles of a heaven above,
No clouds ever darken Wisconsin.

Her grain waves as billows of gold in the sun,
Her mines are the richest, exceeded by none;
Her dairy interest best under the sun,
We challenge the world with Wisconsin.

The girls are sweet models of maidenly grace,
In this modern Eden, Wisconsin;
They are perfect of figure and lovely of face—
That's just what they are in Wisconsin.

Their smiles are enticing, winning and sweet,
Their dresses are stylish, yet modest and neat;
They wear the best shoes on their dear little feet—
That's just what they wear in Wisconsin.

When life's weary burden I'm called to lay down,
I hope I may be in Wisconsin;
I never could ask for a more glorious crown
Than one of the sods of Wisconsin.

And when the last trump wakes the land and the sea,
And tombs of the earth let their prisoners go
You may all go aloft if you choose, but for me,
I think I'll just stay in Wisconsin.

Card of Thanks.
We wish to tender our most heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the friends for kindness and help to us thru the sickness and burial of our father. Mrs. W. Sowers.

Mrs. Geo. Peterson
Allison Denniston
Merritt Denniston

Censors.
Censors are to thought what spies are to innocence; they both find their gains in guilt, and where it does not exist they create it. Censors class themselves as lettered. Producing nothing themselves, they are always in the humor of their sterility. No writer who respects himself would consent to be a censor. The title of royal censor was almost a reproach under the ancient regime. Has it been resuscitated by the work of the censorship? These men will bring into the press as they do the administration, and we shall be marching under the guidance of the errors of Bonaparte without the prestige of his imperial glory and the quiet of his unity.—Benjamin Constant.

Will Take Judge's Advice.
Magistrate at a local court discharging prisoner—Now, I advise you to keep away from bad company.

Prisoner (cheerfully)—Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again.—London Tit-Bits.

Library Notes.

Is it not about time to plan for spring planting? Elly's "Practical Flower Garden" gives the results of several years' experience in cultivating best illustrations add to its usefulness and attractiveness.

Are you contemplating a trip abroad? You will find "The American Woman Abroad" by McManus

HOLIDAYING IN THE WINTER

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY SPENT BY WESTERN CANADIANS IN WINTER SEASON.

"An unusually large number of Western Canada people are leaving or preparing to leave to spend the winter in California."

The above item of news was clipped from a Western Canada paper early in December. In the same paper were items of news conveying the intelligence that hundreds of Western Canadians were also taking a trip abroad, spending the Christmas season "at home," as they yet term the old land. The Scandinavian element participated largely in the holiday business of the railroads and the steamships, but they all had returned. Early in December the east-bound trains and boats were loaded, and an estimate furnished by the railroad people gave upwards of twelve thousand as the number who would make the Christmas holiday visit abroad. This does not mean that these people are leaving to spend the cold days of the winter, nor for any climatic conditions whatever. They have come out to Canada and have done so well that they can afford the hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars or more that it takes to carry them across and back. When they came to Canada they did not have that much money all told, but now they are wealthy and on their return will bring some of their friends with them.

Then there are those, too, who on their wheat farms have made sufficient money that they can afford to take a holiday, and what better winter holidaying ground could they have than California? How many in other farming districts of the continent could afford the money and the time that these people can?—Advertiser.

Surprise for Mother.
A Chicago school teacher tells with great gusto of the shrewd little "sold" brother who once arrived at school provided with a most unusual excuse for tardiness. "I couldn't help late," late, please, teacher," he bubbled, shrilly. "Someone happened to us last night. My maw, she went to bed with a headache, and when she wakes up this mornin', dere's two little quins (twins) one on each side of her, and—she don't know nuffin' 'bout 'em till she wake up. My maw, she so sprised, she can't get up to get 'em ready for school!"

As to the Wedding Carb.
Colonel Watterson occasionally turns his attention from dressing down candidates to dressing up inquiring correspondents. Listen to this advice from the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"There are two reasons for being married in a dress suit, young man: It's fashionable and it's your last chance to get a dress suit."

This can be considered good advice, founded on observation and experience, even if it is a little pessimistic.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What She Meant.
"So you think I smoke too much?" he asked, just to keep up a conversation that seemed to be languishing.

"Not at all," she answered, not very explicitly concealing a yawn.

"Pardon me. I don't think you are smoking too much."

"Didn't you say that I'd die if I didn't cut it down?"

"Yes—that's what I said."

It took him a long time to get it, and then he was quite angry.

More Deadly Than Gun.
A small country boy was carrying a dead cottontail by the ears.

"Hello, son, did you shoot that rabbit?" inquired a city man who had hunted all day with no success.

"No," sarcastically replied the urban. "I scolded it and it died of mortification."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*.

In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fitch's Castoria.

He only is rich who owns the day and no one owns the day who allows it to be invaded with worry, and fret, and anxiety.—Emerson.

PHIL'S CURE IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
This medicine cures every case of itching, burning, or scalding. It is safe, sure, and reliable. It is the only cure for these troubles. It is the only cure for these troubles. It is the only cure for these troubles.

Agreeing With Her.
"I was a fool when I married you!" "Yes, and you married a fool!"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is a bottle in every family.

It is far better to be a little bit of a fool than to be a great deal of a fool.

He's a good man who sleeps all the time.

As a sticker a porous plaster hasn't anything on a bad habit.

SUCCESS Depends largely upon the quality of the work. No man or woman can do his best work if troubled with a weak stomach or a torpid liver. Don't be careless. Don't procrastinate.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery promotes the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver and cleanses the bowels. It makes men and women strong in body and active in mind.

Ask Your Druggist for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only cure for these troubles. It is the only cure for these troubles. It is the only cure for these troubles.

Make the Liver Do its Duty Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Distress After Eating. A SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Beware of cheap imitations. The name must bear Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*.

Save FOR WEAK SORE EYES. **NEWMARKET**

KEZIAH COFFIN

By Joseph C. Lincoln

Author of "Cy Whittaker's Place" and "Cap'n Eri, Etc."

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

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SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Keziah Coffin, supposed widow, is anxious to make money to run to Boston, following the death of her brother, for whom she had kept house. Kyau Pepper, widow, informed her that she had indignantly refused. Capt. Ekanah Daniels, leader of the Regular church, offers Keziah a place for housekeeper for the new minister, and she decides to remain in Trumet. Keziah takes charge of Rev. John Pratt, the new minister, and he, in turn, advises her to his conduct toward members of the church. Ekanah causes a sensation by attending a "Come-outer" meeting. Ekanah's presence is bitterly resented by John Hammond, leader of the meeting. Grace apologizes for her guardian and Ekanah escorts her home in the rain. Capt. Ekanah Daniels, son, becomes a hero by bringing the powder into port safely through fog and storm. Ekanah Daniels writes a letter to some one, enclosing money in response to a demand. She is cut off by her father. Ekanah Daniels writes a letter to some one, enclosing money in response to a demand. She is cut off by her father. Ekanah Daniels writes a letter to some one, enclosing money in response to a demand. She is cut off by her father.

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CHAPTER XX—(Continued.)

She hesitated. In a measure she was relieved, for she had feared the man at the door might be her husband. But she was greatly agitated and troubled. Everyone in the place was looking at her.

"Not," she said, trying to speak firmly, "I can't see you now. I'm very busy. Please go away."

"Come!"

"I can't come. Go away. Please!"

"Keziah, I'm waiting. And I'm going to wait if I stay here all night. Come!"

She obeyed then. She could not have a scene there before all these strangers. She stepped past him into this little room. He followed and closed the door.

"Not," she said, turning to him, "why did you come? How could you be so cruel?"

He interrupted her, but not with words. The next moment his arms were about her and she was pressed tight against the breast of his blue jacket.

"Keziah," he whispered, "I've come to take you home. Home for good. No, stay where you are and I'll tell you all about it. Please be to God! We're off the rocks at last. All that's left is to tow you into port, and, by the everlastin', that's what I'm here for!"

When I phoned came up the stairs after his long interview with "the boss," he found the door at the top closed. When he rattled the latch that door was opened by a stranger.

"Are you Mr. Hallett?" asked Captain Nat briefly.

"No, I'm not. Mr. Hallett is in his office on the first floor. But what—"

"On the main deck, hey? Well, all right; we won't trouble him. You'll do just as well; I judge you're one of the mates of this craft. You tell Mr. Hallett that this lady here has decided not to cruise with him any longer. No fault to find, you understand, but she's got a better berth. She's going to ship along with me. Ain't that so, Keziah?"

Keziah, pale, trembling, scarcely realizing the situation even yet, did not speak. But Captain Nat Hammond seemed to find his answer in her silence. A few minutes later, her arm in his, they descended the gony stairs, and emerged into the sunshine together.

That afternoon Mr. Abner Stone again "washed his hands" of his poor relation—this time, as he indignantly declared, "for good and all."

CHAPTER XXI.

In Which Keziah's Parson Preaches Once More.

Time has wrought many changes in Trumet. The packet long since ceased to ply between the village and Boston, the stage has been superseded by the locomotive, the old "square-riggers," commanded by Cape Cod men, no longer sail the seas. Along the main road the houses have changed hands.

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HEAD SWUNG IN THAT DIRECTION—

But Mr. Pepper's that is. The minister and Grace were coming up the aisle and behind them came Captain Nat Hammond and Keziah Coffin. Nat was smiling and self-satisfied. Never before in his life had he entered the "regular meeting house" as a worshiper, but he seemed to be bearing the ordeal bravely. It was Grace's first visit to the church, also, and she was plainly embarrassed. To be stared at by eighty-odd pairs of eyes, and to catch whispered comments from the stargers' tongues, is likely to embarrass one.

Yet the comments were all friendly. "I declare!" whispered Mrs. Prince, "I never see her look so pretty afore. I know she was the best looking" girl in this town, but I never realized she was such a beauty. Well, there's one thing sartin'—we've got the handsomest parson and parson's wife in this county, by about ten mile and four rows of apple trees. And there's the other bridle that's goin' to be. I never see Keziah look so well neither."

The minister went up the stairs to the pulpit. He was still white and thin, but his eyes were bright and his voice clear. He gave the opening hymn and the service began.

"He said it was the finest sermon ever preached in that church, and perhaps it was. When it was over before the benediction was pronounced, Ekanah stepped out from behind the pulpit to the edge of the platform. He looked over the friendly faces upturned to his, and, for an instant, it seemed that he could not trust himself to speak.

"My friends," he said, "I cannot let you go without a personal word. I owe you so much, all of you, that nothing I can say will convey to you my feeling of gratitude and love for this congregation and this church. You have stood by me all through. You trusted me and believed in me. I came to Trumet a stranger. I have found here the truest friends a man could hope to find—yes, and more than friends. I shall hope to prove by the best effort that is in me my realization of the great debt I owe you—and my desire to repay it, even though the payment must, of necessity, be so inadequate. God bless you all—and thank you."

There was much hand shaking and congratulation and the church emptied slowly. Among the last to leave were the Peppers and Mr. Pratt. Ekanah took the minister aside.

"Mr. Ekanah," she whispered, "I've—"

"Is, Caleb and me—will probably want you to—That is, we want you to be the one—"

"Yes, Miss Pepper?"

"Oh, my sakes, you see—'Bishy' dear, come here a minute, won't you?"

Kyan approached—the picture of desolation.

"Heavens to Betsy! Don't look so sour. A body'd think you was goin' to be hung, to look at you, 'Bishy, you tell Mr. Ekanah all about it, there's a dear. He'll tell you, Mr. Ekanah, and remember, Mr. Pratt, you'll never know nothin' 'bout nothin' else."

She seized Mr. Pratt by the arm and led him hastily away. Kyan looked after them.

"Hing!" he muttered. "I wish, by godfey's might, I had the hangin' of some folks! I'd put a tighter collar on 'em than they've got now, I bet you!"

The minister's lips twitched. He knew what was coming. Hints of a surprising nature had been circulating about Trumet.

"What's the matter, Mr. Pepper?" he asked.

"Matter? Matter enough! You know what she's goin' to do? She's goin' to marry that!"

The last word was emphasized by a furious gesticulation toward the back of the gentleman from Sandwich.

"Who? Mr. Pratt? Is your sister to marry him? Indeed! I congratulate them both—and you, I suppose Mr. Pratt will take his bride home to Sandwich, and you, being here alone, will be more free."

"Free?" Kyan repeated the word warbly. "Free! I'll be about as free as a settin' hen under a barrel, I will, as a fellow when he's got a tickle in his head instead of one. I thought I was goin' to have a little peace and comfort; I thought that same as you, Mr. Ekanah, I've had my suspicions as to her and him for some time. That day when I called I'd looked her up and come back to find she's gone buggy ridin'. I thought 'twas queer. When she went to conference and left me alone I smelt a rat. When she took to letter writin' the smell got stronger; until the last few weeks I've been sartin' of the game she was up to. When Laviny came to me and told me what she was goin' to do, was I obstinate? Did I stand on my rights as head of the family and tell her she couldn't do it? No, sir, I didn't! I was resigned. Bless you, Laviny, says I, 'Then you goin' to go away?' And when she says she says to me, 'Why, that she won't goin' away at all. That—that Pratt thing has sold out his shoe store up to Sandwich and is comin' here to live. Comin' to live at our house, mind you, with her and me! 'Twill be so nice for you, 'Bishy dear,' she says, 'to have a man in the house to keep you company and look out for you when I ain't round.' God-freys mighty!"

This portion of Kyan's disclosure was surprising, if the announcement of his sister's engagement was not.

"Mr. Pratt is coming to Trumet?" the minister repeated. "What for? What is he going to do here?"

"Keep shoe store, I s'pose likely. Laviny says there's a good openin' for one in this town. However, he and Laviny ain't got any mortgage on the marryin' business. Other folks can do it as well as them. What do you think of Hannah Ponderbury?"

"What do I think of her? What do you mean?"

He turned away and moved sulkily toward his beckoning sister and her escort, but wheeled once more to add, in a mysterious whisper, "Don't you forget nothin' about that. Remember the question I put to you: 'What do you think of—Yes, Laviny, I hear you!—of you know who?'"

That evening, at the parsonage, Keziah was clearing the table and Captain Nat was helping her. A happy party of four had enjoyed the meal. John and Mrs. Coffin acted as hosts and Grace and the captain being the invited guests. Now the younger couple had gone over to the church, the bell of which was ringing for evening service.

"Hurry up, Keziah," urged Nat. "If you and me don't get decks cleared pretty soon we'll be late for meetin', and I'd hate to do that, considerin' I'm such a brand-new disciple, as you might say."

He walked to the back door of the kitchen, threw it open, and stood looking out.

"Keziah," he said, "come here a minute."

She came from the dining room and stood at his side. He put an arm about her.

"Look at there," he said, pointing with his free hand. "See that?"

The sun was just setting and all the west was gorgeous with crimson and purple and yellow. The bay was spangled with fire, the high sand bluffs along the shore looked like broken golden ingots. They were to be married in another month. It would be a double wedding, for Grace and the minister were to be married at the same time. Then Nat and his wife were to go to New York, where a new ship, just out of the builders' hands, was to be ready for him. She was a fine one, this successor to the Sea Mist. She had been building for more than a year and when Captain Hammond returned, safe and sound, and with their money in his possession, the owners decided at once that he should command the addition to their fleet. She was to sail for Liverpool and Keziah was to be a passenger.

"I can't hardly wait to get to sea," went on Nat. "Think of it! No more lonesome meals in the cabin, thinkin' about you and about home. No, sir! you and home'll be right aboard with me. Think of the fun we'll have in the foreign ports. I ain't rich enough to give you what you deserve, nowhere near; but I'll work hard and do my best, my girl—you see."

Keziah was looking out over the bay, her eyes brighter than the sunset. Now she turned to look up into his face.

"Rich!" she repeated, with a little catch in her voice. "Rich! There never was a woman in this world so rich as I am this minute. Or so happy, either."

THE END.

LANDLORD ENJOYS THE JOKE

Friend of Tenants in French Capital Finds Himself in Something of a Dilemma.

For once that French public benefactor known as Cochon, who champions poor families who cannot and beggings, has reckoned without his host. Whenever a tenant has trouble with his landlord and desires to put him to inconvenience he sends for Cochon. The latter is always ready to get even with landlords, and eagerly responds to the invitations he receives.

A student at the Ecole des Arts and Manufactures was at loggerheads with his landlord and obtained the breaking of his lease for a flat in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. Before clearing out he thought he would like a little fun at the landlord's expense.

A message was sent to the indispensable Cochon, the erstwhile secretary of the Tenants' league, to the effect of a similar instruction. Cochon sent the student three families, each consisting of four children. The families did not enjoy their new quarters long, for the landlord obtained an order for their immediate expulsion. The evicted families now took to Cochon to find new quarters for them. Cochon does not know where he can find them. His responsibility is a heavy one. For once the table had been turned upon him.

And Meet So Dear.

At 1 o'clock he stood in front of a bulletin board and read the fragmentary news from the convention. Under his arm he carried a bundle. "It's dinner tonight," he explained. "I ought to be getting home with it, but it spoils in this heat." His car came along just then, but a new bulletin went up, so he stayed.

At 4 o'clock he was seen waiting for his car with one eye, and reading a new bulletin with the other. The bundle under his arm looked moist and worn. "I really must take the next car," he declared. "The folks in Kearny expected me home at noon. I'll just wait till I get the result of this ballot and then I'll break away."

At 7 o'clock he turned from the board with a sigh of disappointment. "I hoped the nomination was coming that time, sure," said he. Still watching the bulletins, he started for his car.

On the way to the corner he tossed his bundle into a wastepaper can.—Newark News.

TRIANGLE FIGHT ON

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

START IN CAMPAIGN OF 1914

Opening of Democratic Headquarters Delayed Until Wilson Makes His Appointments—G. O. P. Leaders Still Hope for Amalgamation.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Beginning not later than the first week in April, the campaigns of three parties for the control of the next house of representatives will be in full progress. There will be no halting, it is promised, at the time of the 1914 elections, for it is the intention of the three political organizations to keep up the fight till the succession to Woodrow Wilson is chosen in 1916.

At the time the plans of the Progressive party and the details of its campaign beguinnings were given in these dispatches recently it was intimated that the Democrats and the Republicans might be heard from in a few days. Now it is fully assured that the Democratic and the Republican parties are to follow the early example of the Progressive party in starting its campaign, and each of the other parties hopes that it may profit thereby.

The Republican leaders have just announced that headquarters shortly will be opened in the city of Washington and that the endeavor will be to "readjust matters" and to put the organization into fighting condition for the battle of 1914.

The Democrats have not yet made public announcement, but your correspondent is able to give their plans. The Democratic national committee will be called to meet in Washington just prior to the inauguration of President-elect Wilson. While here the members of the committee, after a conference with Mr. Wilson, will appoint four or five men to act as leaders of a campaign which shall be continuous from now until the presidential election of 1916, the first 18 months to be given over largely to efforts to make sure that in 1914 the party shall re-grip its present majority in the house of representatives.

The Democrats intend to have their headquarters in New York, but already they are planning to have an auxiliary office in Washington for the purpose of giving immediate and direct publicity to such national legislative action as they think will appeal to the people in behalf of continued Democratic rule.

Wait for Wilson Appointments.

It is known that the Democrats would like to open headquarters at once, but they are held from so doing by a curious and interesting fact. They do not know what men Mr. Wilson intends to appoint to office. It is impossible for the Democrats today to ask any man of political prominence and of known campaigning strength to agree to take the post of campaign leader. There are four or five men who are looked upon by their party colleagues as eminently fit to do so, but they are held from so doing by the fact that they are not yet appointed to office. It is impossible for the Democrats today to ask any man of political prominence and of known campaigning strength to agree to take the post of campaign leader. There are four or five men who are looked upon by their party colleagues as eminently fit to do so, but they are held from so doing by the fact that they are not yet appointed to office.

The moment that the Rockefeller Foundation bill becomes a law, the incorporators will announce the entrance upon a field of labor which, if fully understood by the lawmakers today, would furnish a powerful argument for the proposed incorporation. The Rockefeller money is to be used in part for a world-wide crusade against the hookworm disease. The Rockefeller sanitary commission has prepared for the crusade and it is said that the only thing now lacking to make the work a success is the assurance of that prestige in foreign countries which nothing can give except incorporation papers sanctioned by the congress and the president of the United States.

The Rockefeller sanitary commission has been co-operating with the department of state to the extent of communicating with the American representatives in all foreign countries asking for information on the hookworm subject. Letters also have been written to physicians and public health authorities in foreign lands and the reports received have been supplemented by reference to the material on file in the surgeon-general's office in Washington.

This preliminary inquiry has shown that the hookworm infestation is widespread in a forty-six foreign countries, including an area of 14,444,158 square miles and 519,858,158 inhabitants. The countries include Italy, Algeria, British East Africa, Egypt, Tunis, Panama, Peru and most of the South American republics. Wales, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain are affected with the hookworm disease, but the trouble is almost wholly confined to the mining industries.

The claim is that if Mr. Rockefeller be allowed to use his money to the fullest extent of service in the eradication of the hookworm disease, something like 50 per cent. of added energy and efficiency in all working lines will be the result, to say nothing of the improvement in health of millions of people, which means also improvement in happiness.

CLIFF DWELLERS MIXED RACE

Evidence Seems to Prove That Original Peoples Were Conquered and Assimilated by Stronger Tribes.

The Pueblos, it is reasonably certain, are a composite race formed by the amalgamation of the ancient Cliff Dwellers with stronger nomadic tribes which conquered them, intermarried with them, and then, to a large extent, assimilated their culture.

This opinion was advanced and strongly supported with indirect verification by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett several years ago. It has lately received confirmation that appears to remove it from the domain of conjecture into the realm of fact.

For years past Dr. Hewett has from time to time conducted excavations among the numerous prehistoric ruins west of Santa Fe. By measurement of the skulls found in the course of these excavations he has proven that the Cliff Dwellers were a dolichocephalic (long-headed) race. The Pueblo Indians are predominantly brachycephalic (short-headed) with a

noticeable percentage (from 15 to 25 per cent.) of the other type. The difference between the two types is fundamental and proves conclusively that the Pueblos differ widely from the ancient people of the cliffs. Nevertheless, the similarity of their architecture, their industries, their culture and their religion unmistakably indicate that the Pueblos are the inheritors of the institutions of the vanished race. Some of the existing communities even possess traditions to the effect that their ancestors dwelt in the cliff homes. All these circumstances led to the conjecture that at some remote period in the past the people of the cliffs had been conquered by a more warlike people; and that the modern Pueblos represented the amalgamation of the victors and the vanquished.—Christian Herald.

Botched the Affair.

"She says she has lost all respect for you."

"I'm the trouble?"

"I tried to kiss her last night and I guess I made a bum job of it."

CONSTIPATION

Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are the only pills that cure constipation. They are the only pills that cure constipation. They are the only pills that cure constipation.

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BEST For Every Baking CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Best—because it's the purest. Best—because it never fails. Best—because it makes every baking light, fluffy and evenly raised. Best—because it is moderate in cost—highest in quality.

At your grocers.



RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

40 EGGS \$6.50
INCUBATOR 650
THOMPSON & STANLEY CO., Kenosha, Wis.

THOUGHTFUL RUTH.



Ruth—Yes; I got papa to buy a vacuum cleaner for mother.
Maud—How thoughtful!

Ruth—Yes. Mother is a little stiffened up with rheumatism, you know, and I used to feel so sorry to see her trying to use the broom that I always try home on sweeping day.

SENSE OF DIGNITY

Something Finer Than One's Normal Self, and More Elevating Than Passion.

By M. M. EGBERT.

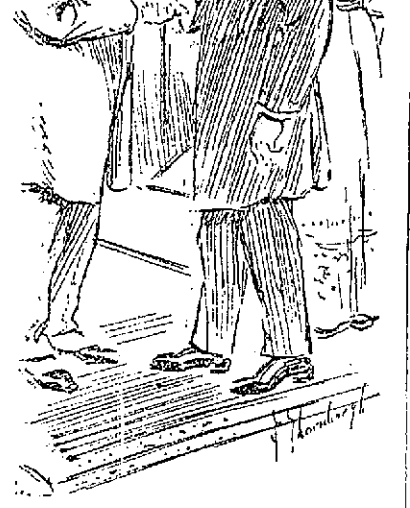
"A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Miss Estelle Lambert, only daughter of Rear Admiral Charles Lambert (retired) and Mr. John Hewlett, the well-known senior partner of Hewlett & Mason, 89 Wall street. The news of the engagement has occasioned considerable speculation among the friends of the bride, who—"

John Hewlett, seated at his desk in his capacious office, smiled very grimly as he read the insinuating paragraph in the society paper which had been sent to him, marked, by some one who preferred to remain anonymous. It was well that he had done so, for John Hewlett was not a very pleasant enemy, and he had been known to repay insults with good measure on more than one occasion. But he only thrust the sheet contemptuously into his waste-paper basket, and then, having sorted the correspondence upon his desk, he closed it with a slam. He had arranged his affairs; he had settled his obligations to the last penny; now he was to settle a moral obligation which weighed on him more than the loss of his entire fortune, wiped out in a day by the sensational slump in hard-ware preferred.

John Hewlett was forty-three. From the age of eighteen to thirty he had worked in a foundry, stripped to the waist, the bully and overlord of a motley crew of hired fighters and hard workers. Then an education, painfully and laboriously acquired by the aid of a few books studied when he should have been sleeping, enabled him to break free from his enslavement. In five years more he was a man of average education and moderately rich; at forty he had entered Wall street, where, during three years, he had become known as the most audacious free-lance in the financial district. He had made millions, had been flattered and courted; then, at forty-three, he had fallen in love, for the first time in his life. He had met Estelle's father at his country club, and the old admiral, captivated

by the bluff sincerity of the man, had invited him to visit him at his home on Fifty-fifth street. There he had met Estelle, just back from school in France, to take her dead mother's place in the household; and by sheer force of personality he had swept her off her feet with his impassioned pleading.

And now he was ruined and his duty lay clear before him. John Hewlett had never flinched from duty when he was boss of the foundry gang, hard-litting, inflexible, he had gone straight to the point and always carried it. Now his course was clearly marked. He must give her any-thing he pleased, but he must see her



Admiral Lambert Came Forward and Clasped the Other by the Hand.

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Memorial.

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money that his dupes trusted him with. In the old days in the foundry Hewlett had been famous for striking before speaking. "It's a word and a blow with John Hewlett," was said of him. Now, hearing this, he felt his temples suffused with blood; involuntarily he put out his hands and the Japanese screen toppled over. Next moment he was standing in front of Estelle and his translator. All the decorum acquired through years of painful self-mastery had vanished, and he was elemental in his fury. His fists were clenched, his face was purple, and he rocked slightly. Like an infuriated beast.

"I heard you," he belatedly. "I heard you! I—I don't hurt you in Miss Lambert's presence. But I'm going to speak to her alone. Get out!"

Mr. Hewlett cried Estelle, springing to her feet, pale with anger. "Please remember that you are both my guests."

Hewlett's hands fell to his sides. He felt himself trembling. At that moment Admiral Lambert entered the room quietly, stepped up, and took his place between the men.

"Come, Hewlett, my dear fellow," he began. "What's the matter between you and Mr. Fanning?"

"May I be allowed to speak?" inquired Fanning ironically. He stood up, cool enough, although his house was shaking. "It amounts to this: That man is a pauper. His house has failed. And I think he has continued with a little bow 'that he has come here to tell you so."

"Yes, you're right," cried Hewlett, and all his rage came back. Never before had he been balked by circumstances; now he saw everything red; he wanted to use his mighty fists, and, not being able to, felt humiliated and impatient. "Yes, I've lost all my money," he shouted. "And I came to tell Miss Lambert so—not you, admiral, but Miss Lambert, because it's her right to know."

"And I think Mr. Hewlett is angry that Mr. Fanning should have told me first," put in Estelle indignantly. Hewlett looked round at the calm, collected witnesses of his helpless rage. He was very like a bear being baited by hounds. But in that moment a sense of dignity came to him, something finer than his normal self, which lifted him above his passion and left him cooler than all.

"Let's come to the point," he said. "I have asked Mr. Fanning to withdraw. Now I can proceed. I have lost every penny I have, but I've paid my debts and I'm going to start life over again—and win. I've always won. But I've lost one thing. I came to say that I wish to release Miss Lambert from our engagement. It wouldn't be fair."

He stopped and looked from one to another. There was something almost pitiful in his gaze. Fanning shifted uneasily.

"With your permission, I will be going, sir," he said to the admiral, and, bowing to Estelle, he went out the door. Outside he paused, and grinned. Success was his now; he had heard enough; Hewlett had hopelessly lost—why, the coarseness of the man had shown through the polish like raw wood under a coat of varnish. He chuckled all the way home. Inside there was a dead silence. Then the admiral spoke.

"Why wouldn't it be fair?" he asked. "Why?" stammered Hewlett. "Why—why—"

Admiral Lambert came forward and clasped the other by the hand. "I can't speak for Estelle, John," he said, "but I think you are doing us both a wrong. I hope you are, I believe, John, that this misfortune has swept away a barrier—a barrier which was once almost invisible, but has been growing higher and stronger—the barrier that you yourself have opposed to your own happiness. I mean your pride, John, and your self-deception. But I can't answer for Estelle. Perhaps she can answer."

He passed out of the room, and Hewlett, not understanding, stood staring after him beside the door. He stood as if in a dream till the rustle of a soft garment at his side caused him to start violently. Estelle stood by him.

"John," she said—and there were tears in her eyes—"John, won't you ever understand? Well, then, I'll have to tell you. I loved you for yourself, my dear, not for your money, not in spite of your roughness, but because of the heart of a man beneath it. There! I've told you and I never dared to hope the time would come."

And the tears that fell on his face washed away all bitter memories of the past.

1912, by W. G. Chapman

Memorial.

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FASHION

PARASOLS ARE PRETTY

EARLY MODELS ALL OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE TYPE.

Flowered Silks Have the Most Admirable—Exquisite in Color and Design—Some of the Types Explained and Illustrated.

Parasols hardly seem a vital necessity at this time, but there is something distinctly encouraging about the sight of them. The models are exceedingly attractive this year, and though a greater variety will be shown later on, one might very well buy now without danger of future regret. The plainer and more severe shades always predominate in the early showing. Fluffy laces, chiffon

suits with trim little morning or beach frocks of the same material. The parasol and costume are of figured cotton voile. The parasol has a deep border of floral design and shadow lines of indistinct coloring on white ground. The rest of the cover has scattered flowers, harmonizing with the flowers of the border, but distributed in little clusters over the white voile with the scattered-flounce design, but without the floral border.

In the plain, one-tone silks there are parasols of various qualities, but to be really smart a parasol of this type needs to be of fairly heavy silk, and the cheaper models are at their best in the striped or figured silk.

MARY DEAN.

LONG SLEEVE LINE DEFINITE

Indiscreet Treatment of It May Be Depended On to Mar a Girl's Appearance.

No feature of a dress requires more careful and discreet treatment than the appearance of a gown than even elaborate ones. Elaborate they may be in reality, much trimmed and intricate of cut, but, withal, their shape must assume a definiteness. This is true even of the "angel," "wing," and other varieties of the flowing sleeves.

Beautiful sets of arms generally of which materials the arm itself being visible, defines the line.

In some instances the long sleeves, close fitting, that are seen in evening dresses are completed at the wrists by wide flowing cuffs wired or stiffened and sometimes of such exaggerated proportions that they would extend beyond the finger tips were they to be drawn down over them.

DICTIONARY OF FASHION

There is a positive fad for small hats and toques, some fitting the head as closely as a cap.

The Turkish blouse seen on afternoon gowns is made of a darker material than the fancy mousseline dress, and edged with fur.

Stiff, thin, the split tomahawk has stood as it is today, and the top of the mountain has ever since been a place to be shunned by all but the most dandified of Indian warriors. However, it is told that at various times, certain Indian medicine men, not themselves taking much stock in the fashions of the nation, during periods when their prestige in the tribes was at a low ebb due to their false prognostications concerning the outcome of certain battles, have found a safe refuge in the darknesses of the Devil's War Club.

DIVORCE COSTS HIM POST

Confirmation of Appointment as Coadjutor of Kansas Diocese Defeated When Marital Tangle Is Revealed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Rev. H. Percy Silver lacked two bishopric votes of enough to confirm his appointment as bishop coadjutor of Kansas. It was announced by Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of America, and the diocese of Kansas may now call the election null and proceed to a new choice.

The objection of the bishops to Dr. Silver is said to have been that he has been divorced from his wife.

Dr. Silver is a former chaplain of the regular army. For a year he was connected with the cathedral at Omaha. He is secretary of the seventh missionary district, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas diocese elected him bishop coadjutor of Kansas, see of Topeka, and the election was confirmed by the standing committee, but when the necessary consent of the bishop was asked, the story that he had been legally separated from a wife in Nebraska some years ago provoked opposition.

The three months allowed for the gathering of votes expired recently.

MEN MAY END OWN LIVES

Utah Judge Shows Advantages of Custom of Allowing Doomed Criminals to Commit Suicide.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The method to be used hereafter in executing criminals in the state of Utah has become a topic widely discussed since the legislature convened.

The latest idea expressed is that condemned criminals be allowed to take their own lives, after they have exhausted every means to have the death sentence set aside.

The state law now provides that condemned criminals be executed either by shooting or hanging, the choice to be made by the person to be executed.

Judge Thomas Marionneau has issued a statement in which he sets forth the advantages of the Chinese custom permitting a condemned criminal to commit suicide.

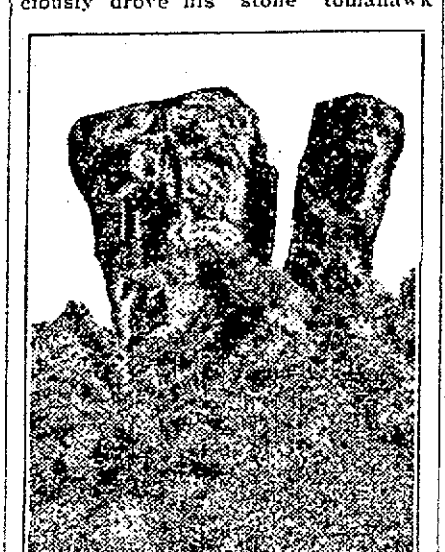
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INDIAN DEVIL'S WAR CLUB

Rocks in the Black Hills of South Dakota Said to Have Been Made by His Satanic Majesty.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—In the Black Hills of South Dakota, the region included in the hunting grounds of the great and warlike Sioux Indian nation, two huge columnar stones of very hard pegmatite are apparently stuck in the rocky apex of a low mountain, 1,000 feet or so above the Dakota plains. An old Indian legend has it that these columns were originally a single rock, the head of the devil's club or tomahawk. His Satanic majesty, in crossing over one day from the Stony Mountain (Rocky mountains) to the Father of Waters (the Mississippi river), to get a drink, rested for a moment with one foot on this mountain and the other on an adjoining mountain, and feeling particularly hot and thirsty he viciously drove his stone tomahawk



Devil's War Club.

point down into the top of the mountain nearest his right hand. The tomahawk split a great rock apart, but being a part of the mountain it closed together tightly around the tomahawk and when the devil started to pull out the weapon, try as he would, he could not get it loose. In his angry efforts he broke off the handle, which was made from an immense mountain fir tree, and further succeeded only in splitting the head of the tomahawk itself. At this he left in disgust, and strode on to the Mississippi.

Since the split tomahawk has stood as it is today, and the top of the mountain has ever since been a place to be shunned by all but the most dandified of Indian warriors. However, it is told that at various times, certain Indian medicine men, not themselves taking much stock in the fashions of the nation, during periods when their prestige in the tribes was at a low ebb due to their false prognostications concerning the outcome of certain battles, have found a safe refuge in the darknesses of the Devil's War Club.

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Are You Subject to Constipation?

Here is a Simple Way of Correcting It Instantly Before It Becomes Chronic.

Very few people go through life without some time or other being troubled with constipation. Thousands injure themselves by the use of strong cathartics, salt mineral waters, pills and similar things. They have temporary value in some cases. It is true, but the good effect is soon lost, and the more one takes of them the less effective they become.

A physic or purgative is seldom necessary, and much better and more permanent results can be obtained by using a scientific remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It does not hide behind a high sounding name, but is what it is represented to be, a mild laxative medicine. It is so mild that thousands of mothers give it to their infants, and yet it is so powerful that it contains such definite ingredients that it will have equally good effect when used by a person suffering from the worst chronic constipation.

In fact, among the great elderly persons who have suffered for years and found nothing to benefit them until they took Syrup Pepsin, it is a fact that millions of families have Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, homes like those of Mrs. C. B. Pruitt, Berea, Ky., who used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a laxative.

Mrs. Pruitt writes that it so strengthened and cleansed her system that she was quickly relieved of a severe cough which had troubled her for months. The special value of this grand laxative tonic is that it is suitable for every family.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 265 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

Colt Distemper

JOHN MEDICAL CO., Dealers and Exporters, Coshon, Ind., U. S. A.

35 YEARS UNRIVALED SUCCESS IN CURING THE LIQUOR HABIT

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

THE ONLY KEELEY INSTITUTE IN WISCONSIN, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

BUT SHE DID NOT VISIT HIM

Little Chance That Voice-Culture Student Attempted to Gratify Old Gentleman's Friend.

Patiently the old gentleman had been sitting through the ordeal of hearing the voice-culture student in the hall bedroom below practicing with a zeal which left no room for criticism, but with a talent by no means so kindly described.

Finally he crept down the stairs and rapped at the door of the young woman's room.

"I can't come in," he said in response to an invitation, "but I simply came to tell you of a friend of mine who would, I know, be willing to pay almost any amount of money to hear you sing."

Overwhelmed with joy the young woman begged the kind old gentleman to write his friend's name and address on a piece of paper.

When he had done upstairs she looked at the slip of paper which he had handed back to her inscribed and neatly folded. It read: "John W. Jones, Asylum for the Deaf."

Literary Betrothal.

Inscriptions in complimentary copies of learned works do not always serve the greatest purpose to which one was devoted by the celebrated Professor Wilson of Edinburgh.

When the author for the hand of Professor Wilson's daughter had gained the young woman's approbation, she of course referred him to her father. Having stated his case, the young gentleman was asked to bid the young lady to come to her father. Her obedience was prompt.

Professor Wilson had before him for review a ponderous volume, on the flyleaf of which was duly inscribed: "With the author's compliments."

To pre this fly-leaf out, pinned it to his daughter's dress, solemnly led her to the anxious lover—and went back to his work—Youth's Companion.

Compromise.

Senator Fletcher of Jacksonville, apropos of the recent peace conference in London, said:

"Such conferences usually end in a compromise, and the people concerned depart homeward with sour smiles. A compromise, you know, has been accurately described as an agreement whereby both parties get what they don't want."

Connoisseur.

"Mother, is father in the fruit business?"

"No, son. What put that idea into your head?"

"Well, when he took me for a walk the other day he met Mr. Jones, and all they talked about was peaches, pippins and dates."—Judge.

Its Kind.

"This head work of yours is something of a tax, isn't it?"

"Yes; something of a poll-tax."

Spence & Gough.

Free Free

Six Genuine Rogers Silver Teaspoons for only 100 Galvanic Soap Wrappers or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Here is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (from past only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers and 2 two-cent stamps to pay postage; we will send you a set of six teaspoons ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These teaspoons are the kind that you'll be proud to own. They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple-plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous La Vie, or Gracie, with the beautiful French Gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons wear like a life disc; or, better still, buy a box of Galvanic Soap and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

Actual Specimen 6-in. length

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They are the genuine 1881 Rogers ware, heavily triple-plated silver on a white metal base. The pattern is the famous La Vie, or Gracie, with the beautiful French Gray finish. With ordinary wear these spoons wear like a life disc; or, better still, buy a box of Galvanic Soap and you'll have 100 wrappers, just enough for a set of spoons.

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About \$700 Damage Done to Pulp Plant That Was Stored at That Plant.

A fire in the pulp that was stored near the South Side pulp mill did damage to the extent of about \$700 before the fire could be extinguished. The fire originated from a charge of dynamite that had been fired in the pulp to loosen it up and it took considerable work to extinguish it, as it was hard to get at.

The fire engine was taken down from the city and two streams of water were poured into the place where the fire appeared to be, but it was some time before the seat of the conflagration was reached.

CITY POINT.

Dr. Clara Gray of Minneapolis spent the past week in the city the guest of her sister, Miss Helen Kromer.

Local Farmers Awarded Prizes.
The following farmers in this section were awarded prizes on grain at the University of Wisconsin contest recently held in Madison:

Peter Peterson, New Home, clover seed, 1st prize.
Fred Engel, Rudolph, oats (Wisconsin Pedigree) 1st prize.
Charles Rick, city R. D. No. 4, buckwheat, 2d prize.
J. Loundsbury, Sherry, wheat, 2nd.
Wm. Ehler, city R. D. 1, navy beans, 3d prize.
O. J. Lea, R. D. 3, city Wisconsin No. 8 corn, 2d prize.
Edw. Lynch, city Wisconsin No. 7 corn, 2d prize.
C. J. Lea, Golden Glow corn, 2nd prize.
E. Lea, 3d prize.
S. Worthington, Van Driessen, flint corn, 3d prize.

Death of Mary Green.

Mrs. Mary Green of the town of Sigel died on Monday evening at the home of her son Stephen after a lengthy illness, death being due to old age. Deceased was a native of Ireland, but had been a resident of this county for a long term of years. She was the mother of Stephen and Thomas Green of Sigel, and also of Mrs. Mike Coss.

The funeral will be held at 2:45 Thursday morning from the Catholic church in this city, Rev. Wm. Reding to officiate.

Feb. 19 April 38

Treasury Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1913. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Citizens National Bank of Grand Rapids," in the city of Grand Rapids, in the County of Wood, and State of Wisconsin, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

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Currency.
(Seal)
Comptroller
Lawrence O. Murray,
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SHERRY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Drollinger of Sherry arrived Monday for a visit with his parents here.

Miss Marie Peely of Stevens Point spent Sunday in our midst.

Chairman J. J. Iverson departed on Tuesday for Madison.

A. F. Gueslow arrived home from Milwaukee on Friday, where he was called on business.

Mrs. T. H. Swazee spent Saturday at Marshfield.

A basket social will be given by the Y. P. S. C. E. at the hall Friday evening, to which everybody is invited.

Two games of basket ball were played here Saturday evening, Sherry winning from the Vesper team by a score of 16 to 4, and from the Vesper girls by a score of 27 to 2. They will play the Bushy Business College here Tuesday evening.

Henry Oisinga has sold his farm, known as the Chambers farm, to Mr. Loomans of Waupun.

Mrs. Nelson of Corliss, who was called here by the illness of her daughter, left for her home Tuesday.

J. A. Roy, the veteran station agent at Blenker, was seen on our streets Sunday. This is a certain sign that spring is headed this way.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of D. Davis last Friday evening, it being a Valentine party.

Mr. Pugh of Waukesha spent the past week in our midst visiting with friends.

Mrs. J. Lounsbury spent Sunday at Stevens Point visiting her son and daughter.

Mr. Theis had the misfortune recently to lose one of his good cows, the animal falling on the ice and being injured so badly that it was necessary to kill her.

Postmaster Evans has been on the sick list the past week but is on the gain now.

Otto Henning has gone to Stratford to work in the woods.

Mrs. C. W. McKenzie spent several days here visiting friends.

ARPIN.

It is reported that A. Osenga purchased the old Vannatta farm.

Mrs. Robert Morris and children have been visiting for a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Johnson in Sigel.

Mr. and Mrs. Dingeldein visited here, and Mrs. Brown at Vesper on Tuesday.

Miss Hilda Martinson spent Sunday at her home in Grand Rapids.

Miss Mabel Winch was a Marshfield visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. Wittman was a Marshfield visitor on Monday.

Misses Edith Graf and Margaret Tolms were Marshfield shoppers on Monday.

The Margatroy Bros. of Vesper, commenced the brick work on the North Arpin Cheese factory Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bluff and Mr. and Mrs. O. Dingeldein and children spent Sunday at the Correll home in Grand Rapids.

Mr. Reuter and son Carol of Grand Rapids came up Monday morning to work on the new North Arpin Cheese factory.

SIGEL.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews was christened on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Trossin and daughter Alice Jose, spent a few days of last week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Matthews.

Miss Emma Schmidt departed for Janesville on Monday after a two weeks visit with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Yaeger and Mr. and Mrs. H. Yaeger spent Sunday at the Pagen home.

Ernest Matthews spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. Trossin at Marshfield.

Polly Garbrecht was shopping at the Rapids on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krawkowski are the happy parents of a baby boy.

KELLNER.

Mrs. Hints of Packwaukee is visiting at the Fred Grey home.

Alex Fikus has returned to his old job as potato buyer.

P. Holtz went to Amherst to visit his father who is sick.

A baby boy arrived at the F. Eberhardt home on the 17th inst.

C. W. Luckman is the owner of the Mrs. Athin's farm.

Chas. Ziebell is doing some carpenter work for G. H. Munroe and Co.

Dr. J. J. Loeze made a professional call at the Aug. Buss home, their oldest daughter Marie, being sick.

Card of Thanks.

To each and every one who has shown us sympathy and kindness in the hour of grief and sorrow, to all who were present at the funeral and for the many floral tributes that were presented, we wish hereby to extend our heartfelt thanks. May the Lord bless you all.

Charles E. Johnson and children.

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Advertisement.

BIRTHS.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Turbin on Saturday.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hauke.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Daly is in Milwaukee today on business.

T. A. Taylor has been on the sick list for several days.

Miss Ruby Natwick gave a recital at Hancock on Monday evening to a large audience. Miss Natwick was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Natwick.

Wm. Bohmsach has resigned his position as rural carrier on Route No. 1 running out of this city, same to take effect on the 27th inst.

Mrs. W. B. Baker of Minneapolis, is in the city a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daly.

Mrs. Baker formerly lived in this city, but left here about twenty-seven years ago.

The Grand Theatre has changed hands, the new management taking charge of affairs Tuesday. It will be run much the same as heretofore, motion pictures making up the daily program.

Frank Frisbie of Pine River was a guest at the Archie McMillan home several days the past week.

Mrs. A. K. Palmer of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting at the home of M. Palmer for several days. Mrs. Palmer is on her way home from Stevens Point where she had been to attend the funeral of her brother.

—Vaudeville at Daly's theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10c.

Martin Miller, one of the old settlers of the town of Seneca, was in the city on Tuesday to consult a physician regarding his health. About three weeks ago Mr. Miller slipped and fell back of Gotschalk & Anderson's store badly wrenching his shoulder, since which time his health has been very poor.

RUDOLPH.

Miss Pauline Krommenaker and Mr. Frank Kersten visited relatives and friends at Port Edwards a few days returning home Monday evening.

Miss Alice Morgan was visiting Miss Meala Haumschild on Sunday.

Misses Alice Morgan and Meala Haumschild were visiting Miss Haumschild's aunt on Sunday.

Ida Nordstrom of Sigel is working for Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Akey arrived here Thursday and expect to make their future home here.

Mrs. Frank Whitman spent Thursday night in Nekeosa with her niece, Mrs. Wesley Youngchild. She returned home Friday evening.

Pearl Clark was confined to her bed all last week having had an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Arthur Rockwood of Grand Rapids spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark.

John Ratelle was a caller at the dentist's office Thursday.

Ida Mareson came down from Mosinee Wednesday.

Joe Rayome went to Wausau Friday morning where he entered St. Mary's hospital and on Wednesday morning he will undergo an operation.

Mrs. John Golla and son Donald, were Grand Rapids shoppers Saturday.

Myrtle Brandt of Nekeosa came up Saturday evening and spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Selmer Hassell.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brandt of Nekeosa spent Sunday at the Selmer Hassell home.

Mrs. Arthur Rockwood and daughter Vera, went to Port Edwards Sunday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. I. Whitmore for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Whitmore and children of Port Edwards spent Sunday with the latter's parents.

Newton Bude is home this week on account of being exposed to diphtheria where he is boarding in your city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson of Port Edwards Sunday here.

Jim Case, who runs the poor farm, was up here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hassell of your city, spent Sunday with their son Selmer.

Clara Hassell, who is working at the Deyo hotel at Port Edwards spent Sunday with her brother Selmer.

Mrs. Eugene Janneau is again able to be about the house after being confined to her bed for two weeks with rheumatism.

Mrs. Fred Piltz is getting along nicely after her operation last Wednesday at Wausau.

Mrs. Dick Keyzer and daughter Helen were shopping in your city Saturday.

Lydia Janneau of your city spent Sunday with her parents here.

Will Hams spent Sunday with his parents in Marshfield.

Mrs. Geo. W. Baker Sr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Baker, Jr. and son Royal, spent Sunday with the Nick Ratelle family.

Mrs. Vadna is reported to be very sick.

Mrs. Mose Blain had an operation for the removal of a cataract on her eye one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. Elliott visited with her brother in your city from Saturday until Tuesday evening.

Laura Morgan visited in your city over Sunday.

Mrs. Jno. Akey and Mrs. Louie Livernash spent Sunday with Mrs. Fred Piltz at Wausau.

Mrs. Anna Kuehling of Tomahawk is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Blain.

Minnie Myers is working at the mother very hard.

Anna Moe visited here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Loeze made a professional call at the Aug. Buss home, their oldest daughter Marie, being sick.

COMMITTEE MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

There was considerable discussion by those present, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the stockholders were not in favor of the city taking the control of the electric plant. Dr. Boorman introduced a resolution which provided that in case the citizens did vote to take over the plant that the stockholders should make the price at the book value of the plant. It was voted to lay the resolution on the table.

At the conclusion of the business of the evening it was voted to adjourn until Friday evening, May 9th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The following letter was read from the state railroad commission in answer to questions asked by the special committee of the Electric Co.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 14, 1913.

Mr. Geo. L. Williams, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letters of January 24th and Feb. 10th, relative to the Grand Rapids Electric Company, we may say:

From a careful review of your clear and comprehensive statement of facts, it is evident that the questions at issue are not entirely free from doubt.

The practice of the company to take up and pay for stock from any of the stockholders upon presentation of same and to call in and pay for stock when any individual or corporation has more than the amount allowed by Article 8 of the amended articles of association, does not seem to us to be objectionable.

If the corporation is perfectly solvent and the creditors are in no wise affected, we can see no legal objection to the stockholders binding themselves by such an agreement.

It may be questionable whether the demand for stock by persons and corporations at the present time can be complied with. That of course depends upon the purposes for which the company requires the stock. Section 1730-5 of the statute provides that "A public service corporation may issue stock, certificates of stock, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, when necessary for organization expenses, and all other expenses reasonably required in connection with the financing and construction of its property, for the acquisition of property, the construction, completion, extension or improvement of its plant, distribution system, or facilities, or for the improvement of its service, or for the discharge or refunding of its legal obligations provided, however, that no such corporation shall issue any stock or certificates of stock for any purpose which is not properly chargeable to its capital account."

If the corporation does not require funds for any of the purposes mentioned in the statute, it could not be authorized by the Commission to issue stock for the reason that there would be no lawful purpose to which the proceeds of such stock could be devoted.

The contention of some of the citizens that the city has the legal right to and should, under section 7 of the franchise, purchase and take over the plant, is probably not maintainable. In

view of the ruling of the supreme court in the case of City of LaCrosse vs. LaCrosse Gas & Electric Co., 148 W408, and Calumet Public Service Company vs. City of Chilton, 148 W384, Superior 141 W388, it is not certain that such provisions of franchises are contained in section 7 of the one under consideration have not been wiped out. The logic of these rulings would indicate that such provisions are no longer effective.

Experience in one or two instances where similar provisions were contained in franchises convinced us that it was impossible for a municipality to dispose of its bonds or mortgage certificates unless application was first made to the Commission for determining the value of the property or approving the contract entered into between the municipality and the owners of the plant. Bonding houses seem reluctant to handle securities of the character that it would be necessary for the city to issue to acquire the plant, unless all the steps provided by the statute have been taken.

The claim that the company is a cooperative organization and therefore not subject to the general provisions of the public utility law seems to us untenable. The corporation was formed under the laws of the state for the purpose of carrying on a public utility business. It received a franchise from the city which authorized it to occupy the streets of the city with its distribution system. Pursuant to such franchise, it has been serving the public generally. We do not believe that the common council could grant to an individual or collection of individuals the right to use the public streets for anything except a public purpose. In our judgement, there is no question about the standing of the company under the law as a public utility.

The corporation is a nondescript in law. It seems to be a hybrid produced by the union of a business corporation with that of a mutual benefit association. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that grave legal questions have arisen as to the status of the corporation and the interests of the public as well as of the stockholders therein. It would be much better if the corporation were placed on a business basis allowing the stockholders a reasonable return upon their investment and charging the general public reasonable rates for service. Mutual telephone companies and mutual electric light companies are prolific of trouble and dissension because of the numerous members and various interests involved.

It is not within the power of the Commission to determine the legal matters involved in the controversy.

Relative to the issue of stock, the question could be presented to the courts by applying to the Commission for authority to issue stock for the purpose of complying with the franchise provisions. The Commission could refuse this upon the ground that it was not required for any of the purposes authorized by the statute. The company could then institute mandamus proceedings to compel it to issue stock. This is the course that was pursued in the Seneca case.

If we have not made ourselves clear in this communication kindly advise us and we shall write you further.

Yours truly,

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

L. E. GETTLE, Secretary.



You won't fear Burglars if you've got your money in our Bank.

If a burglar gets into your house and you have money concealed there, the burglar will get your money. That is a burglar's business. The burglar will know you have the money before he goes into your house; that is the burglar's business. OUR business is to PROTECT your money. If it is in our bank, it will be SAFE from burglars, from fire, and your own extravagance; you cannot lend it, spend it or lose it so easily.

Do YOUR banking with US. We pay 3 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Bank of Grand Rapids,

WEST SIDE

DID YOU EVER HEAR ANYONE SAY THAT the U. S. SEPERATOR WAS HARD TO WASH?

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATORS

No person who has tried washing a United States Separator, using our new Mechanical Washer, (see picture) has ever made such a statement. The United States Cream separator is the only separator adapted for thorough mechanical washing. It can be washed in half the time of other separators.



Here is the Reason:

Owing to their scientific design, the washing water is driven hard through the skimming sections, carrying all the milk and dirt away with it and actually scrubbing all parts of the metal. Very little water is required.

Any local agent will willingly demonstrate this fact for you, at your home. We will attend to this for you, if you will simply fill out and mail this coupon.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Bellows Falls, Vt. Chicago, Ill.

THE NASH HDW. CO.,
Grand Rapids, Wis.
C. A. LUDEWIG,
Pittsville, Wis.
WM. ADAMCRACK,
Plover, Wis.

DALY'S THEATRE

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE Peerless Players VAUDEVILLE!

will appear in up-to-the-minute

Prett Girls! Clever Comedians!
1000 Laughs to the square inch!

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AT PRICES never dreamed of SO LOW

The Robinson and Lipke tracts on Washington Avenue, Baker Street and 12th Streets were bought cheap because the owners wanted to sell. That's the time to buy!

At a small profit we will now sell you from one to ten acres at bargain prices, and on terms to suit you.

Don't Wait! Act Now!

Office Open Saturday Evenings.....
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Lyon Block. Established 1902. Telephone 322

JOHNSON & HILL CO. SPECIALS!

In the Pure Food Grocery.

CANNED GOODS

Now is the time to replenish your stock. You will not buy so cheap again. We

OFFER at a special price 2500 cans of June Peas, worth 12c per can, at 10c each, or \$1.15 the dozen.

OFFER 2000 cans Wisconsin Corn, worth 10c each, or 90c the dozen.

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OFFER 600 large cans of condensed milk, worth 10c each, or 90c the dozen.

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Feb. 19 April 28
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Currency.
(Seal)
Lawrence O. Murray,
Comptroller of the Currency.

\$1399.20

That is the amount of money you will have in this bank after depositing \$10.00 a month at 3 per cent interest compounded semi-annually for 10 years. It is a snug sum and enough to give one that SATISFIED INDEPENDENT FEELING.

\$1.00 per month or \$20.00 per month will grow proportionately. We would like to write YOUR NAME on one of our bank books.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

Capital and Surplus \$200,000.00.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

John E. Daly is in Milwaukee today on business.

T. A. Taylor has been on the sick list for several days.

Miss Ruby Natwick gave a recital at Hancock, on Monday evening to a large audience. Miss Natwick was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Natwick.

Wm. Bohmschach has resigned his position as rural carrier on Route No. 1 running out of this city, same to take effect on the 27th inst.

Mrs. W. E. Baker of Minneapolis is in the city a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Daly. Mrs. Baker formerly lived in this city, but left here about twenty-seven years ago.

The Grand Theatre has changed hands, the new management taking charge of affairs Tuesday. It will be run much the same as heretofore, motion pictures making up the daily program.

Frank Frisbie of Pine River was a guest at the Archie McMillan home several days the past week.

Mrs. A. N. Palmer of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting at the home of M. Palmer for several days. Mrs. Palmer is on her way home from Stevens Point where she had been to attend the funeral of her brother.

Vaudeville at Daly's theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10c.

Martin Miller, one of the old settlers of the town of Seneca, was in the city on Tuesday to consult a physician regarding his health. About three weeks ago Mr. Miller slipped and fell back of Gottschalk & Anderson's store badly wrenching his shoulder, since which time his health has been very poor.

RUDOLPH.

Miss Pauline Krommenaker and Mr. Frank Kersten visited relatives and friends at Port Edwards a few days returning home Monday evening.

Miss Alice Morgan was visiting Miss Meata Haumschilt on Sunday.

Misses Alice Morgan and Meata Haumschilt were visiting Miss Haumschilt's aunt on Sunday.

Ida Nordstrom of Sigel is working for Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Akey arrived here Thursday and expect to make their future home here.

Mrs. Frank Whitman spent Thursday night in Neokosa with her niece, Mrs. Wesley Youngchild. She returned home Friday evening.

Pearl Clark was confined to her bed all last week having had an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Arthur Rockwood of Grand Rapids spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Iona Ratelle was a caller at the dentist's office Thursday.

Joe Raymont came down from Mosinee Wednesday.

Joe Raymont went to Wausau Friday morning where he entered St. Mary's hospital and on Wednesday morning he will undergo an operation.

Mrs. John Golla and son Donald, were Grand Rapids shoppers Saturday.

Myrtle Brandt of Neokosa came up Saturday evening and spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Selmer Hassell.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brandt of Neokosa spent Sunday at the Selmer Hassell home.

Mrs. Arthur Rockwood and daughter Vera, went to Port Edwards Sunday evening to visit her sister, Mrs. I. Whitmore for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Whitmore and children of Port Edwards spent Sunday with the latter's parents.

Newton Bada is home this week on account of being exposed to diphtheria where he is boarding in your city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson of Port Edwards Sunday here.

Mr. Case, who runs the poor farm, was up here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Hassell of your city, spent Sunday with their son Selmer.

Clara Hassell, who is working at the Deyo hotel at Port Edwards spent Sunday with her brother Selmer.

Mrs. Eugene Juneau is again able to be about the house after being confined to her bed for two weeks with rheumatism.

Mrs. Fred Piltz is getting along nicely after her operation last Wednesday at Wausau.

Mrs. Dick Keyzer and daughter Helen were shopping in your city Saturday.

Lydia Juneau of your city spent Sunday with her parents here.

Will Hams spent Sunday with his parents in Marshfield.

Mrs. Geo. W. Baker Sr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Baker, Jr. and son Royal, spent Sunday with the Nick Ratelle family.

Mrs. Vadnais is reported to be very sick.

Mrs. Mose Blain had an operation for the removal of a cataract on her eye one day last week.

Mrs. Geo. Elliott visited with her brother in your city from Saturday until Tuesday evening.

Laura Morgan visited in your city over Sunday.

Mrs. Jno. Akey and Mrs. Louie Livershaw spent Sunday with Mrs. Fred Piltz at Wausau.

Mrs. Anna Kuehling of Tomahawk is visiting her parents, Mr. Mose Blain.

Minnie Myers her work at the mother very busy.

Anna Mose visit here.

M. O.

COMMITTEE MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT

Continued from Page 1.

There was considerable discussion by those present, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the stockholders were not in favor of the city taking the control of the electric plant.

Dr. Boorman introduced a resolution which provided that in case the citizens did vote to take over the plant that the stockholders should make the price at the book value of the plant. It was voted to lay the resolution on the table.

At the conclusion of the business of the evening it was voted to adjourn until Friday evening, May 9th, at 7:30 o'clock.

The following letter was read from the state railroad commission in answer to questions asked by the special committee of the Electric Co.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 14, 1913.
Mr. Geo. L. Williams,
Grand Rapids, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of January 29th and Feb. 10th, relative to the Grand Rapids Electric Company, we may say:

From a careful review of your clear and comprehensive statement of facts, it is evident that the questions at issue are not entirely free from doubt.

The practice of the company to take up and pay for stock from any of the stockholders upon presentation of same and to call in and pay for stock when any individual or corporation has more than the amount allowed by Article 8 of the amended articles of association, does not seem to us to be objectionable.

If the corporation is perfectly solvent and the creditors are in no wise affected, we can see no legal objection to the stockholders binding themselves by such an agreement.

It may be questionable whether the demand for stock by persons and corporations at the present time can be complied with. That of course depends upon the purposes for which the company requires the stock. Section 1782-5 of the statute provides that "A public service corporation may issue stock, certificates of stock, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, when necessary for organization expenses, and all other expenses reasonably required in connection with the financing and construction of its property, for the acquisition of property, the improvement of its plant, distribution system, or facilities, or for the improvement of its service, or for the discharge or refunding of its legal obligations provided, however, that no such corporation shall issue any stock or certificate of stock for any purpose which is not properly chargeable to its capital account."

If the corporation does not require funds for any of the purposes mentioned in the statute, it could not be authorized by the Commission to issue stock, for the reason that there would be no lawful purpose to which the proceeds of such stock could be devoted.

The contention of some of the citizens that the city has the legal right to and should, under section 7 of the franchise, purchase and take over the plant, is probably not maintainable. In

view of the ruling of the supreme court in the case of City of LaCrosse vs. LaCrosse Gas & Electric Co. 145 W408 and Calumet Public Service Company vs. City of Chilton, 148 W334, Superior 141 W383, it is not certain that such provisions of franchises are contained in section 7 of the one under consideration have not been wiped out. The logic of these rulings would indicate that such provisions are no longer effective.

Experience in one or two instances where similar provisions were contained in franchises convinced us that it was impossible for a municipality to dispose of its bonds or mortgage certificates unless application was first made to the Commission for determining the value of the property or approving the contract entered into between the municipality and the owners of the plant. Bonding houses seem reluctant to handle securities of the character that it would be necessary for the city to issue to acquire the plant, unless all the steps provided by the statute have been taken.

The claim that the company is a cooperative organization and therefore not subject to the general provisions of the public utility law seems to us untenable. The corporation was formed under the laws of the state for the purpose of carrying on a public utility business. It received a franchise from the city which authorized it to occupy the streets of the city with its distribution system. Pursuant to such franchise, it has been serving the public generally. We do not believe that the common council could grant to an individual or corporation the right to use the public streets for anything except a public purpose. In our judgement, there is no question about the standing of the company under the law as a public utility.

The corporation is a nondescript in law. It seems to be a hybrid produced by the union of a business corporation with that of a mutual benefit association. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that grave legal questions have arisen as to the status of the corporation and the interests of the public as well as of the stockholders therein. It would be much better if the corporation were placed on a business basis allowing the stockholders a reasonable return upon their investment and charging the general public reasonable rates for service. Mutual telephone companies and mutual electric light companies are prolific of trouble and dissension because of the numerous members and various interests involved.

It is not within the power of the Commission to determine the legal matters involved in the controversy.

Relative to the issue of stock, the question could be presented to the courts by applying to the Commission for authority to issue stock for the purpose of complying with the franchise provisions. The Commission could refuse this upon the ground that it was not required for any of the purposes authorized by the statute. The company could then institute mandamus proceedings to compel it to issue stock. This is the course that was pursued in the Soc case.

If we have not made ourselves clear in this communication kindly advise us and we shall write you further.

Yours truly,
L. E. GETTLE, Secretary.

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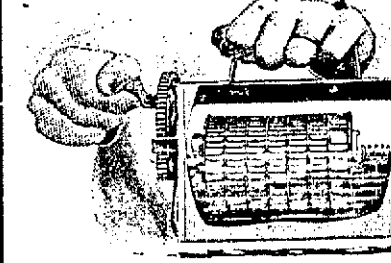
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